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HISTORY

OF THE

PRIORY AND PECULIAR OF SNAITH,

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY THE

REV. CHARLES BEST ^{Manch: Se} [ROBINSON], M. A.

FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM;

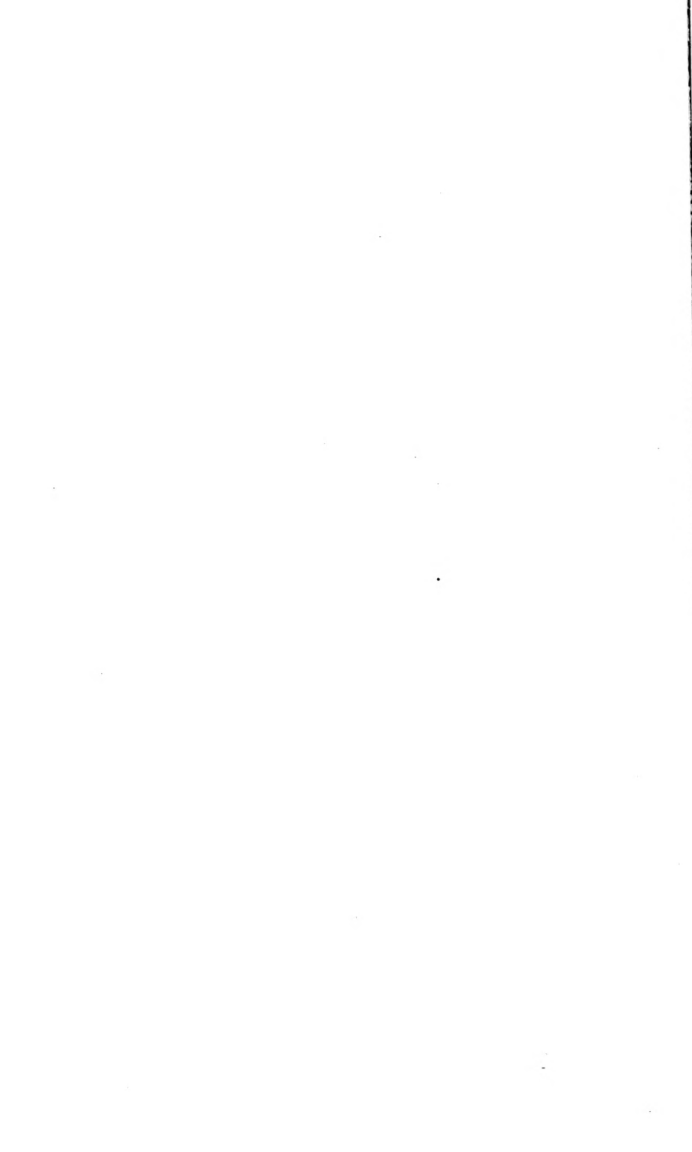
AUTHOR OF "CHRONICON PRETIOSUM SNATHENSE," PUBLISHED BY THE
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TO

GEORGE JOHN YARBURGH,

OF YARBURGH AND OF HESLINGTON, ESQUIRE,

THIS SMALL CONTRIBUTION

TO THE HISTORY OF OUR NATIVE COUNTY

IS GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED.

P R E F A C E .

“SNAITH is a *Terra Incognita*, in which you will be a discoverer. It as well deserves to have a book to itself as do many others which have been thus treated.”

So wrote the historian of South Yorkshire, whose antiquarian sympathies are still with the North of England, and who, like Ralph Thoresby, never forgets to what County he belongs. My frequent reference to his works will in some measure express my obligation to Mr. Hunter.

Indeed, it is only since the publication of Hallamshire, that topographers have learnt to treat separately of feudal interests and ecclesiastical affairs; and to avoid the fate of Dodsworth, and many others,* who have gathered much, and printed little or nothing. Rarely does the ability to digest, and arrange, keep pace with the industry which is never weary of collecting. No one feels, so much as the Antiquary, the embarrassment of voluminous materials, and the temptation to insert extraneous matter which is in itself interesting. On this account it is, that many a grand topographical design has come to nothing. *Mole suâ ruit.*

The present seems a suitable moment for a popular account of those peculiar Courts, which are now all but extinct; although (Archæologia xxv. 360) “legal antiquities have never yet been found amongst those ‘ways of hoar antiquity’ which are ‘strewn with flowers;’ and even the most skilful, with the exception of Judge Blackstone, have failed in making them objects of general attention.”

* For the opinions of Bishop Gibson and Bishop Nicholson as to the over greediness of Collectors, see Thoresby's Correspondence, I. 138, 241, 367, 402. Mr. Hunter's may be found on page 110 of Thoresby's Diary; pages 61 and 62, of his “Three Catalogues;” and in the Preface to South Yorkshire.

There are many obvious sources of information, which I could have wished to consult before printing this first instalment of the undescribed portion of Lower Osgodcross. But a very incomplete book may do good, by exciting a spirit of enquiry. Its very imperfections appeal to those who possess muniments and personal information, which would be of service, to communicate them to any subsequent work.

The alteration in the laws affecting title have set at liberty many documents for a sight of which, thirty years ago, it would have been improper to ask ; and I hope to obtain, for my next volume, the co-operation of the land-owners, without which, the descent of manors and property cannot be accurately traced. Much might be learnt, not only from the collections of Dodsworth, in the Bodleian, but from those of Thoresby, Johnstone, Burton, Torre, and Hopkinson, which remain in such good hands in their native County.

There is a growing interest, among all ranks, in works of topography. It is true, that a paper of questions, issued by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in 1832, shared the fate of those put forth by Dr. Nathaniel Johnstone, in 1683 ; for hardly any replies were made to either. But, now, many Country Gentlemen are genuine lovers of antiquarian research. Many of the Clergy are daily proving the truth of Dr. Whitaker's words, (Craven, p. 245,)—"The pursuits of Taste are by no means incompatible with the active exertions of a good Parish Priest." Becoming better acquainted with the dialect, customs, and feelings of their flocks, they become better appreciated themselves, and more useful to their people. My warmest acknowledgments are due to a large number of my Reverend Brethren, resident in this County, who have obliged me with a sight of their Parish Registers.

I have also to thank the Rev. Joseph Romilly, Registrar of the University of Cambridge ; John Sykes, Esq., M.D., of Doncaster, and the Rev. P. C. Campbell, Principal of the

University of Aberdeen, for useful information ; Charles A. Thiselton, Esq., for the Torre and Sharp MSS. ; George Sutton, Esq., for the records of the Archdeacon of York ; and George Lawton, Esq., for the records of the East Riding. Of Mr. Lawton's admirable work, "Collections relative to the Dioceses of York and Ripon," so often quoted in these pages, I need only say what Archbishop Howley said,—“I wish as much could be done for every Diocese in England.”

I am indebted to William Hudson and Joseph Buckle, Esqrs., District Registrars of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, for access to the documents in their custody. Nothing can exceed the good condition in which I have found the records, not only of the Prerogative and Consistory Courts, but also of the various Peculiars, most of which are now surrendered to the Court of Probate. The fittings of the Registry—the civility and readiness with which the required papers are produced,—deserve the highest commendation. No where could the wills of Yorkshire be so well placed as at York, the centre of this great County. To remove them to London, would be unjust towards the poor, who constitute full three-fourths of those who come in person to search for their rights ; and not less unwise, than to remove thither all the Cathedral Libraries, all the Schools of Art, every local Museum. What these are to men who occupy themselves with Art, Science, and Literature, Wills and Inventories are to the topographer ; such a step, therefore, would have a depressing effect on the study of antiquities in the North of England.

Nor would this scheme of centralization tend to increase the stock of our knowledge. It is possible to starve in the midst of plenty. A knowledge of local names, customs, gentry and their connections, above all, of local dialect, is essential to one who is to make extracts from ancient records ; and must be acquired in the county to which the records belong.

No man of education, however different his own tastes and pursuits may be, will despise the accumulation of facts. Archæology is the pioneer and the parent of history ; for, till we have a certain amount of information, we can never have a critical disquisition of any value. The inner life of a nation, like that of a single man, is made up of an aggregate of particulars, which are so minute as to escape the historian.

Men who give their minds to what is now known as "Social Science," must ponder well the laws, customs, arts, arms, commerce, opinions, and modes of thought, of former generations. They must estimate the position of men, and classes of men, by a comparison, not with our own luxurious times, but, with the circumstances of others who lived in their day. This is one of the useful purposes which notices, even of "Nothings and Nobodies," as Horace Walpole called them, may serve. Many a statistical fact, which to the general reader appears unmeaning, may to the practised eye have a deeper significance ; and hereafter figure in some larger scheme, as the basis on which rests a train of sound reasoning.

While I offer to my late parishioners facts which closely concern them, (in the hope of hereafter describing all the chapelries within the ancient parish of Snaith,) I trust some of these notices may prove interesting beyond the narrow circle of those who reside in the district. We may all do something to preserve those fast-decaying memorials which a former age has transmitted to us, as well as to maintain the efficiency of those Protestant benefactions which are so many abiding witnesses to the wisdom and piety of our forefathers. It only remains for me to say, to all who are interested in Yorkshire Topography, "I hope these my weak endeavours shall not altogether suffer a repulse."

CHARLES BEST ROBINSON.

York, April, 1861.

HISTORY

OF THE

PECULIAR OF SNAITH.

A VERY singular anomaly has, for many centuries, existed in the Church of England. Certain parishes and places have obtained exemption from the jurisdiction of the bishop in whose diocese they are locally situate. They have refused to attend the archdeacon's visitation, or to recognize him as their ordinary. They acknowledged obedience to the ecclesiastical law of the land ; but it was dispensed by a spiritual judge, appointed by the proprietor of the peculiar.

There are no less than six of these exempt jurisdictions, comprising one hundred and ten churches and chapels, within the limits of the ancient diocese of York, as it subsisted previous to the erection of the see of Ripon :—the dean and chapter's court, the deanery court, the peculiar court of Southwell, the peculiar court of Selby, the peculiar court of Snaith, and the peculiar court of Alne and Tollerton. To which may be added the peculiar court of Acomb.

(Vid. Lawton's Collectio. p. 46.) There are also three peculiar courts locally situate within the county of York, but belonging to the cathedral church of Durham :—the peculiar episcopal court of Allerton and Allertonshire ; the peculiar court of the dean and chapter of Durham, (which claims jurisdiction over the parishes of Brompton, Deighton, Kirkby Sigston, Northallerton, West Rounton, and Worsall ;) and the peculiar court of Howden, Howdenshire, and Hemingbrough. And there is at Middleham the royal and exempt jurisdiction of the deanery of that place.

There were also certain prebendal and other courts, thirty-one in number, which by custom had respectively the right of granting probates and administrations within certain towns and villages, where they also held visitations ; but the *contentious jurisdiction* belonged to the dean and chapter of York ; and the dean and chapter still exercise the right of granting marriage licences for the respective parishes within such jurisdiction. Therefore, these thirty-one prebendal and other courts are now virtually extinct.

“ At the Reformation, by an oversight, the peculiars were not restored to the jurisdiction of the diocesan, but remained under the king, or under such other person as by custom or purchase obtained the right of superintendence.” Hook's Church Dictionary.

Although an Order in Council of August 1846 restored them to the ordinary, and the recent Ecclesiastical Courts Bill [of 1857] deprived them of all testamentary jurisdiction, they still boast of a judge,

registrar, and several surrogates, and their power to grant marriage licences continues undiminished.

Burns, in his *Ecclesiastical Law*, enumerates nine kinds of peculiars ; and Swinburne, who was himself judge of Howden peculiar, says (427) that they arose "from prescription, composition, or other special title." It may be safely asserted, as a general rule, that they sprang up in one of two ways : either out of their connection with some monastery which was dependent on the pope alone ; such as were St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract, and St. Werbergh of Chester, who boasted themselves, in the year 1484, to be "immediately subject to the court of Rome." (*Durham Obituary Rolls*, *Surtees' Society*, pp. 6. 175.) Or from episcopal authority, delegated to them for the better convenience of the public, and the more effectual maintenance of discipline. The custom, (which has prevailed from time immemorial, in the dioceses of York and Chester,) that, whenever the bishop holds his visitations, the judges of these inferior courts are inhibited * for six months from exercising any spiritual functions, points to the source whence those powers are derived, and thus perpetuates the fact of their subordination.

There was an excellent reason why Snaith should be the seat of an ecclesiastic, invested with the powers of a rural dean, when the remarks of bishop Stillingfleet, (quoted on p. 153 of Mr. Daunsey's first volume,) are considered. For, from the 14th century it has had

* See Burns' *Ecc. Law*, Ed. Tyrwhitt, vol. iv. p. 16, under the head Visitation.

five independent chapelries ; and at the present day has ten. The area of the parish, from which certain townships have been severed and united to Adlingfleet, is 41,990 acres.

After the Reformation, the impropiator succeeded to the powers of the abbot and convent, and is styled "Ordinary," in the Enclosure Act of 2nd George II., 1754. But all public acts were sped by his official ; who continued to be a person in holy orders till the year 1751. "Neither in fact, nor in presumption of law, nor *habituailter*, could a lay rector, as such, have cure of souls." (Cripps' Laws of the Clergy. Ed. 1857, p. 148.) And the impropiator doubtless felt that a spiritual person would best discharge the weighty responsibilities of a spiritual judge.

For the history of the office, powers, and duties of the rural dean in general, it is only necessary to refer to the learned and curious work of Mr. Daunsey.—(*Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*. 2nd ed. 1844. Vol. I. p. 188. Vol. II. p. 364 ; a work full of valuable information, to which I am under very great obligations.) An accurate sketch of their powers (it professes to be nothing more) has been given by Mr. Hunter, in the first page of his South Yorkshire ; and on a later page will be found some account of those who exercised the office, under the name of "*Decani Christianitatis*," within the diocese of York.

The judge of the peculiar court of Snaith had the title, and discharged all the functions appurtenant to the office of dean rural. Mr. Daunsey says, (Vol. iii.

p. 46,) that the decanal conventions,—otherwise called consistories, chapters, calends, synods, and sessions,—were inspectional and correctional courts of spiritual judicature, wherein was originally transacted much of the contentious jurisdiction, which now (1840) belongs to the ecclesiastical court. He enumerates twelve distinct powers, and I proceed to illustrate their exercise by the dean of Snaith.

First.—He proved wills. Nearly four thousand wills and inventories are preserved in the registry of the peculiar. Nor was he limited to those of a small amount, as the dean of Chester was, till the year 1615; for the inventory of George Metham, Esq., of Pollington, dated 1598, amounts to more than four hundred pounds; at that time a very large sum.

Secondly.—He granted letters of administration; except where the *bona notabilia* outside the jurisdiction exceeded five pounds. In such cases, they could issue only from the prerogative court of the archbishop.

Thirdly.—He summoned the clergy in rural synod; and eight such annual meetings, with the names of those present, between the years 1601 and 1721, are recorded in the court books.

Fourthly.—He summoned the churchwardens to his visitation; admitted them to their office; received their presents, and took cognizance of all ecclesiastical crimes and misdemeanours. From 1601 to 1610, there is a copy of these “bills of health;” and from the year 1694, the originals have been preserved.

Some few of these are of general interest, as throwing light upon the state of civilization of the day, and the miscellaneous nature of the charges enquired into by these courts.

1600. William Myers for crying "yowle" in Armyne churche, to the abuse thereof. (This was a term of abuse and derision. See Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 217.) William Topliffe, of Roclif, for mowinge upon the saboth day.

1601. Isabel Dawson, of Redness, for gleaninge and gathering pescods or beane coddys upon the saboth day. Francis Waill, of Swinflete, for baininge and cursinge. Robert Pickhaver, of Roclif, for not paieinge the minister's wages. Ann, wife of John Tailior, of Redness, for scoldinge with her neighbours, and calling them witches, disciuetinge them at the tyme of the travaill of Briget, wife of Robert Lunde, and scorninge her in her travaill when she cryed with paine.

1602. Thomas Snawsell, Brian Metham, and others, "for plaieinge at the foote-ball in the church yeard of Snathe." Confessed the charge; "saieinge the use hath bene tyme out of mynde." Anne Tailior, of Redness, for "cursinge and miscalling her neighbors. She is known to be a common scold, curser, banner, envious person, blasphemer, a sower of dissention and sedition, a daly backbiter of all her neighbors." Ordered to do penance in the church or chapel of Whitgift. Even the civil court occasionally noticed such outbreaks of bad temper. Complaint was made at the court holden May 28, Henry VIII., (1536), against the wife of

Richard Palmer, "*quæ objurgatrix et perturbatrix vicinorum cum diris rixis.*" Katherine Glover, of Mawgre, for not being catechised, and contemning the minister's admonitions.

1604. William Heppiustall, of Carleton, for plaieing at cards and dice in service tyme. William Halliwell, for fightinge in the church yeard of Snaith the Twelfth day last. His defence was "Thacker begonne."

1600. Anthony Gathorne, of Snaith, for selling and killing wares upon the saboth day. Roger Ward, of Pollington, for bowleinge upon the saboth day.

1732. James Kirby, and others, of Carleton, for prophaining the Lord's day by following thereupon unlawful sports and pastimes.

1765. Thomas England, of Rawcliffe, for leading corn on Sunday the 26th August.

If these charges were made good, ecclesiastical censures, civil disabilities, and pecuniary fines followed. Although certain learned jurists have doubted whether rural deans in general had power to use ecclesiastical censures, there is ample proof, from the two correction books, and the numerous penances returned to the court, of which the latest is certified as having been performed in 1780, that this power was exercised by the dean of Snaith.

A letter to the registrar of Snaith, dated Sep. 17, 1718, runs thus :—"The woman (Ingham) cited for defamation, declares that she will not appear, upon a notion that the court can only proceed to an excommunication against her, which she nothing regards.

The husband is able, and may thank us for correcting her obstinacy."

Fifthly.—He could proceed in causes for subtraction of tithe. The registrar of Snaith is desired, May 13, 1723, to "cite Francis Michell, of Moor-Ends, for tithes due to William Gossop, gent."

Sixthly.—He had control over the fabric and furniture of the churches, and the churchyard walls. The churchwardens of Armin are ordered in 1601, "to reparaire the rooffe of the chapel, provide a bible, and common booke (sic), reparaire the stalls, and get a cover for the fonte." The churchwardens of Rocliff, who had been excommunicated for not repairing their part of Snaith churchyard wall, appeared May 4, 1602; "and, because the churchyard walls of Snaith, belonging to the town of Rocliff are in consequence repaired," are dismissed. William Walker, is presented in 1764, for erecting a new pew in the chapel of Rawcliffe without the licence of the ordinary. 1792, Nov. 8, a faculty was granted for erecting a gallery at Swinfleet.

Seventhly.—He appointed an officer called an apparitor, or somner; who is also styled in provincial canons bedel, messenger, and informer. His duty was to serve citations, and none was deemed canonical which was not so executed. At present, the principal part of his occupation consists in making proclamation at the archdeacon's visitations. The undue increase of these persons, their eager touting for business, and their rapacity, brought great scandal on the church; and was very similar to the feelings of dislike (Durham

Obituary Rolls, Surtees' Society, p. xxviii.) entertained towards the "brief bearer" of former ages.

The Rev. Henry Laybourne, rector of Everingham from 1708 to 1755, thus writes in 1718,—“Tho ye apparitor Jefferson tells you he had very good grounds to believe I knew ye person who married my parishioners, yet this I affirm, as I did before, I do not, nor ever did, know ye sd person yt goes under yt name or any other. And one wd have thought, yt a priest of the Ch : of England wn an assertion is given under his hand, sh'd be more credited, yn wt an Apparitor w'd boldly suggest to ye contrary. But it seems my credit, wt ever others are, is brought to a low ebb, wn it stands in competit : wth an Apparitor, * *.” (Records of the Archdeacon of the East Riding.)

Mr. Daunsey states (vol. I. p. 387) that “the dean rural continued to employ this servant till the period of the Reformation, when the latter entirely disappeared.” Snaith however forms an exception to this rule ; for in 1577, occurs the item “Pd to ye somner 4d ;” one William Slacke, of Whitgift, “apparitor,” appears filling that office from 1585 to 1607 ; and Mr. Plumpton writes thus on March 18, 1722-3 :—“I wish you would recommend the barber Carter to be apparitor ; Langhorn, who else stands fairest, is a very noisy, litigious, drunken fellow, and always of Hudson's faction.” In fact, thirty years later, one Mark Carter held that office.

Eighthly.—He granted licences to curates, schoolmasters, parish clerks, midwives, and practitioners in

physic. The parish register states, under February 1594-5—"here entered Hugo Boack Clark, (at the prescription of the wpfull Walter Jobson, Esquire,) to serve ye cure of Snaith." And it was returned for answer in the *Notitia Parochialis* (*Collectio* I. p. 254) of 1705,—“Sir Thomas Yarburgh finds a clerk to serve the cure, who is visitable by the archbishop.”

1608, Oct. 11, Thomas Nicholson, clerk of Carleton, and minister of Snayth, is presented “for runninge all over the country, preachinge of two bossomed sermons without lycence, nor any gifts thereunto belonginge, and servinge without admission” (*Snaith Correction Book*.)

1751, Sept. 28, Robert Greenwood was licensed as assistant curate and schoolmaster of Snaith, by Henry Plumpton, commissary of the peculiar jurisdiction. (*Archbishop's Exhibit Book*, 1770.)

In 1756, John Coulson, of Swinefleet, is presented for teaching school without license ; and a letter from Charles Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington, dated Dec. 16, 1782, appointing the Rev. Edward Bracken, the younger, head master of the Grammar School at Snaith, and desiring that a license for the same might issue, is endorsed “license issued, Dec. 30.” I have not found any licence to a parish clerk or surgeon ; but a certificate is extant, dated Apr. 27, 1736, from certain “grave and elderly matrons, who are convinced by personal experience and observation, of the skill of Mary, wife of John Hart, of Rawcliff, about child-bed women at their time of delivery, in cases ordinary and extraordi-

nary." (See p. 280, of Dean Granville. Surtees' Society, 1860.) The oath administered by the ordinary to midwives, may be found in Burns' Ecclesiastical Law. Vol. II., pp. 512-515. Ed. Tyrwhitt.

Ninthly.—He granted licenses for marriage; amongst the large number filed in this registry, are two, which deserve mention, as connecting two of our Yorkshire antiquaries with this district.

"John Johnson, of Swinflet, clerke, and Elizabeth Hobson, 19th Oct. 1627," the parents of Dr. Nathaniel Johnstone, of Pontefract; who, whatever his deficiencies in other ways might be, assuredly did not lack genius. (See Dugdale's Visitation, p. 6. Hunter's South Yorkshire, Vol. II., p. 466. Boothroyd's Pontefract, 494, 347, and his own account of the family of Foljambe in vol. ii. of the Collectanea Topographica.) In 1710, administration of Nath. Johnston of Pontefract, was granted to Eliza Ellison, of Highway, parish of Darton; and on 15th Feb. 1710-1, she having died intestate, by Sir Francis North, Kt., justice of Queen's Bench, to Charles Johnston, M.D., principal creditor.

"Thomas Hinderwell, of Scarbrough, mariner, and Rebeckah Margrave, 29th Nov. 1738," the parents of Thomas Hinderwell, the historian of Scarborough; who had the good fortune to see his useful work, first published in 1798, reach a second edition in 1811. It is generally admitted, by persons who would not agree with all that is advanced by Mr. D'oyley Bayley in the Topographer and Genealogist, (see pp. 1 to 8 of vol. II,) that the talents of the mother do very often descend to

the son. It seems to be an ascertained fact, that most of our great men have been indebted to their mother for much of their success in life. There are those, who would invert the process, and argue that a distinguished man *must* have had a clever, sensible mother. Let this district, which has not been prolific of men of mark, have the full benefit of the theory !

As to Hinderwell, I can show that his father's family was previously connected with it. Thomas Hinderwell, of Redness, yeoman, by will of 12th Jan., proved 12th March, 1721-2, names his wife Dorcas, (who married 1st October, 1732, John Simpson, of Redness,) and gives £30 to Thomas, son of Francis Hinderwell, of Scarbrough, a minor. This is, no doubt, the husband of Rebecca Margrave, who died 17th June, 1798, aged 92. His wife died 14th March, 1797, aged 80 : the historian, born 17th Nov., 1744, died 22nd Oct., 1625, aged 81. His brother Francis was drowned at sea. There are highly respectable descendants of his elder sister, wife of Mr. William Duesbery, of Scarbrough : and from his younger sister, who was living in 1832, aged 86, as widow of Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Armin, descends the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., Canon of Ely, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. (See p. 3, of Evans' edition of Hinderwell's History, 1832.)

I cannot resist adding a certificate from the Rev. Thomas Holcote, Vicar of Darrington, dated 3rd Feb., 1650-1, "William Ladstocke, of Cowick, and Isabell Fox,

of Pollington, were *licenciously* wed, and authorized so to be by their friends."

Tenthly.—He might proceed in matrimonial causes; this is, however, a disputed point. It would seem (Daunsey, Part V., sec. II., cap. III.) that to the bishop alone, primarily and essentially, belonged the power of hearing them; and that he was anxious to reserve that right to himself. Matrimonial causes, however, are expressly named in the powers granted to the abbots of Selby. We may perhaps venture to conclude, that, at the first institution of decanal courts, it was understood, that in matters of difficulty and importance, they would humbly submit their judgment to that of their diocesan.

"To my worthy good freinde Mr. Nicholas Waller, at Balne Hall, dd.

"Sir, after my kindest salutacons, yow shall understand that I, as one much bound unto yow, Indevers, by all meanes I may to manteyne your jur^{on} at Snaythe: and heareinge of the suyte to be commenced in this Courte aboute the prooffe of Mr. Stapleton's marriage, after conference with Mr. Dodsworth aboute the same, and learnynge that he did dwell within your Jurisdon, I moved him that he woulde not procede in it without a remission from yow: which he very lovingly yeilded unto, and wished me to conceive a remission and sende it yow, and order shoulde be taken that your officers shoulde be payed for it at the enterance of the cause here. Wherefore I intreate yow to cause this to be subscribed, and the seale of the office putt to the tale,

and send it forthwith to me : or if Mr. Hawtene be at leysure, I coulde desire he shoulde bringe it, and I will further speake with him about the matter. And thus, with my kinde remembrance to Mr. Hawtene, I take leave, and rest, att Yorke, this third of January 1613.

“Your assured lovinge freinde,

“EDW. RICHARDSON.”

The precept remitting the cause to the archbishop is dated Jan. 7th, 1613-14, and runs thus :—“*Venerabili et egregio viro Matthæo Dodsworth, Legum Baccalaureo, etc., etc. Nicholaus Waller, senior, generosus, dominus sive proprietarius ac custos jurisdictionis peculiaris spiritualis sive ecclesiasticæ de Snaythe, parcellæ possessionum nuper dissoluti monasterii de Selby, provinciae Ebor, &c., &c., * * quoddam negotium concernans clandestinum matrimonium inter Gilbertum Stapilton de Carleton armigerum et . . . Stapilton alias Hungate ejus uxorem, &c.*” (Snaith Act Book.)

The lady about whom this suit took place, was Katherine, daughter of William Hungate, Esq., of Saxton. She had only one son, who died young. Her husband married, secondly, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Gascoigne, Knt. : (buried 18th September, 1666,) and was buried in Carleton chapel, 14th April, 1636 ; “by whome I know not,” adds Mr. Bayles, curate of Carleton. This was an extraordinary liberty to take ; but the same thing has been done more than once by powerful Roman Catholics. In truth, the stringency of the late penal acts sometimes defeated itself ; and a more English feeling has prevailed since they were abolished.

In 1677, Richard Sherburn, of Stanihurst, Esq., is presented at the visitation of the Archdeacon of York, for bringing the corps of a Romish priest to be interred in the church of Mitton, and not requiring the minister to officiate.

To this case the remark may be applied, that the lesser ordinaries seem, in course of time, to have resisted all interference on the part of their bishop, the original fountain of their honour. "The rural deans constituted by the archdeacons of Richmond and Chester, could not be called upon to attend the archbishop's courts, nor could aids be imposed, nor a curate, nor clerk be suspended by the metropolitan within their limits." (Daunsey, Vol. I., p. 121.)

For a curious instance of the validity of their claim to unimpeached jurisdiction in general, see Daunsey, Vol. II., note on page 53. In cases of difficulty, perhaps, they would gladly have recourse to the greater power. Two such instances occur in the Snaith Records. First, an appeal to the archbishop, and from him to the king, (Geo. II.) respecting the parish clerk's customary wages, viz :—three-pence due at Christmas from each house. Secondly, this award of Sir Thomas Daunsey, of Cowick, Kt., and Edmund Yarburgh of Balne, Esq., the referees appointed ;—"1629, Dec. 17. Whereas the churchwardens of Carleton being presented in the archiepiscopal visitation court of Samuel, Lord Archbishop of York, for not repairinge their part of the churchyard wall of the parish church of Snaith, which from time to time the towne of Carleton have repaired,

&c., &c. ; the arbitrators found that Carleton part is 28 yards long, between Hensall part on the south, and the prior wall on the north, and had been belonging to the towne of Carleton the memory of man not being to the contrary."

Eleventh.—He could appoint surrogates. The vicars and assistant-ministers of Snaith, the vicars of Whitgift, and the vicars-choral of York Minster, have generally, for convenience sake, been appointed to this office. An account of a few of them occurs hereafter.

Twelfth.—He assigned proper stipends to clerks who served vacant churches. An office being promoted July 6th, 1602, by Laurence Johnson, clerk, curate of Howke, against Hugh Worrall, Reader at Armin, for subtraction of stipend due to the said Laurence, it was agreed—"that for the tyme past, viz., from Easter, 1601, that Mr. Worrall entred to be Reader at Armin; and from henceforth, so long as he there continueth, Mr. Johnson shall have the juste parte of the stipend, and Mr. Worrall all the rest for the service."

The office of reader is one of the five inferior orders in the Romish church ; but a reader known to canon law is always put in opposition to a clergyman. (See Burn's Eccl. Law ; and for the injunctions to be subscribed by all readers at the time of the Reformation, in Strypc's Annals, Vol. I. p. 306.) The first was—"I shall not preach nor interpret;" a highly judicious maxim, considering that so many hung to the errors of Rome, and so many jesuits assumed the garb of puritans. Drake tells us in his Eboracum, p. 569. that the

chancellor of the church had the licensing of the readers, and heard them read at the vestry door.

1565, June 30th, a toleration was granted to Francis Nawton, to read in the chapel of Marton, parish of Swyne, for the space of one whole year and no more.

1566, Nov. 2nd., Simon Blaithwaite, (who was inst. vicar of Mapleton, 7th March, 1577-8, and gave bond at Snaith, 2nd August, 1586,) had a toleration to read in the church of Hornesey, in Holderness. (Abp's. Institution Book.)

At first sight, it would appear that the dean of Snaith exercised one other branch of episcopal authority, viz. :—admission to cure of souls within the dependent chapelries. For, at the synod holden at Snaith, 14th Feb. 1608-9, “Andrew Peables was admitted duly and canonically as parson, within the chapel of Armyn.” But this could only be a licence to a sequestrator, or stipendiary curate, as Mr. Worrall appeared continuously at the visitations, and was curate of Armyn in 1614. The right to institute was expressly reserved to the archbishop by his chancellor's decree of 1409 : and by him the successive curates or vicars of Snaith have been admitted : and by him alone, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, all the perpetual curates within the jurisdiction. Notwithstanding, the lesser ordinaries have frequently performed the act of institution ; whether by right, usurpation, or tacit permission, I know not.

For instance, William Linley was admitted to serve the cure of Hemmingburgh, 20th May, 1601, by Henry

Swinburne, L.L.B., commissary of Howdenshire. Lawton remarks, (*Collectio*, p. 5,) "that the dean and chapter of York, in their peculiar, and the dean of York independently of the chapter, in his deanery court, exercise all episcopal functions, except ordination and confirmation, as well as to probates and administrations, as in contentious matters;" i. e. they have the right of deciding all causes of ecclesiastical cognizance; and they certainly used to collate to the vicarages in their gift.

Mr. Daunsey was therefore not quite correct, when he stated (*vol. ii. p. 363*,) that the dean of Guernsey, —from whom the power of institution to benefices was expressly withheld by the bishop of Winchester,—possessed greater authority than any other spiritual judge. Perhaps the archbishop of York, before Nottinghamshire and the see of Ripon were detached from his enormous diocese, found it impossible to assert his rights against the commissaries of the peculiars, every time they were infringed: but contented himself with occasionally compelling all vicars and perpetual curates, who had been duly admitted by their own ordinary, and enjoyed, (perhaps for many years,) peaceable corporeal possession of their benefice, to take out a licence from his archiepiscopal court. This suspicion is confirmed by the fact, that most of the licences granted to clerks within any peculiar, specify that they are granted "by reason of our visitation now depending." For instance, James Watt, was curate or vicar of Snaith in 1613, and gave titles for orders in 1620 and 1621, yet he was not admitted by the archbishop till 1632.

John Bark was recognized as assistant curate of Snaith at the archbishop's visitation in 1716, and never left it; but he was licenced to the same office 18th July, 1728, by reason of the visitation.

This attention to the licences of incumbents was not confined to the clergy of the peculiars. John Gibson, curate of Sykehouse, was admitted thereto, 28th May, 1716, by the chancellor, and had a fresh licence 5th July, 1728. For this, however, the change of incumbents of the see may sufficiently account; and archbishop Blackburn, or his officers, appear to have been unusually particular in the matter of exhibits and licences to preach. It is recorded, with some degree of asperity, of Mr. Peter Wynn, curate or vicar of Snaith, that he was "put in by Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Knt., proprietor of the peculiar court, 9th May, 1711, but not placed there, nor approved by the present archbishop."

It is not certain, and probably no one can discover, whether Mr. Crosland held the living till 1714, or resigned it in 1710, when he vacated his office of commissary. I conceive that he held it till his death, in 1714; but assuredly, on the 8th of August, 1716, Mr. Peter Wynn signs the articles in the subscription book of the archbishop; previous, I imagine, to being licensed as perpetual curate of Snaith; and therefore did not deserve any reflections on the canonical validity of his admission. This double admission must be borne in mind, in reading the lists of incumbents.

Having now stated the origin of peculiar courts in general, and illustrated their powers from the records

preserved in the court of Snaith, we come to consider the history of that peculiar and spiritual jurisdiction. It originated in the appropriation of the parish church to the neighbouring mitred abbey of Selby, by gift of the diocesan, Girard, archbishop of York. The grant must have been made soon after the year 1100 ; for in 1108, that archbishop died. (Eboracum, p. 415.) (South Yorkshire, I. p. 283.) Stubbs (Act. Pontif. Ebor. Twysden, Script. x. ed. 1710, quoted on p. 493, of the New Monasticon,) says—"Archbishop Girald obtained from the king the church of Laughton, in Yorkshire, and six other churches, of which one was Sneyd, which he gave to St. Germaine, and the church of Selby." His charter runs thus :—Girald, by the grace of God, Archbishop of York, &c., to the abbot and congregation of St. Germanus, greeting. I have given the church of Snaith to you and to your monastery, to possess, and I grant and ordain by these letters that ye may hold it freely and quit from all customs. Witnesses, Gilbert and Hugh Dapifer. Farewell."—(MSS. in Parish Book of Snaith. Dugdale I. p. 373)

It is stated by Torre (MSS. p. 1381,) that the foundation of the cell of Snaith for two monks, to be placed and displaced by the abbot, at his will and pleasure, dates from May 14, A. D. 1100. (See also p. 58 of Granger's Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire ; and p. 36, of Lawton's Religious Houses.)

In 1280, Thomas de Whalley, abbot of Selby, was deprived of his office ; for on June 8th, 1279, the archbishop of York held a visitation, and it was proved

that, besides several moral misdemeanours, by his negligence he had lost the farms of Medford and Stainton, the tithes of Agrum and Gunby, and his liberties within the town of Snaith. (Torres MSS., 1365. Granger's Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire, pp. 57, 58. Burton's Monasticon. Lawton's Religious Houses of Yorkshire, p. 74.)

In 1285, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the abbot and convent of Selby decreed, in order that the church of Snaith might be better served for the future, that there should be two chaplains to minister therein, viz., a dean and sub-dean, by whom the poor should be more fully visited, and at due times ecclesiastical rites conferred upon the parishioners. It would appear that the dean could not always manage his coadjutor, for complaint was made at the manor court holden 10th April, 1389, that William de Berewyk, chaplain, was a common wanderer abroad at night, and had been contumacious to the dean for a long time past. (Mountain's History of Selby, p. 73. Snaith Court Rolls.)

In 1292, the date of the taxation of pope Nicholas, the value of the church of Snaith was returned at £153. 6s. 8d.

In 1304, a controversy arose between the abbot and convent of Selby, and Nicholas Frambaud, rector of Adlingfleet, touching certain tithes of Whitgift and Redness. By decree of Thomas Corbridge, archbishop of York, its parochial rights in the manors and towns of Ousefleet, Whitgift, Redness, and Swinefleet; the great tithes of eleven ox-gangs in Folkardby; the

tithe corn of Eastoft ; and thirteen ox-gangs in Haldenby, (all in the parish and manor of Snaith) were secured to the church of Snaith. (Mountain's Selby, p. 24. New Monasticon, p. 493.)

In 1310, May 14th, William Greenfield, archbishop of York, pronounced that the abbot and convent of Selby might, at their will and pleasure, place and remove two of their monks in the church of Snaith, to be continually resident, and by a secular priest, by them to be substituted and displaced as aforesaid, to hear the confession of the parishioners, and to administer baptism to children ; and so perpetually to serve without any ordination of a vicar. (Torres MSS. 1381. Archbishop Sharp's MSS. p. 319-322.)

In 1341, 15th Edward III., "the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb of the church, is worth £102. 3s. 6d., and not more ; because the dowry of the church with its profits, is worth ten marks. The oblations £30. The tithe hay, this year, 20 marks. The manor of Cowick is worth 30s., and pays nothing, because it is in the hands of our lord the king. The half of the ninth of the sheaves of the town of Whytteley, which is parcel of the church of Snayth, is worth this year 66s. 8d., and this year runs in the tax of the church of Kelyngton." There were but three merchants, John Fil. Darel, John de Stires-thorp, and John le Fletcher ; trading with capitals of 40s., 66s. 8d., and 30s. respectively. (None Rolls.)

In 1380, Henry Snayth, clerk, who was a prebendary of Lincoln, Beverley, Howden, and York, gave by his will, dated at London, February 3rd, (and printed

on p. 111, of the Surtees' Society's first volume of York Wills,) to the altar of St. James, in the church of Snaith, "at which altar exists a chantry, which I have founded in perpetuity, two pair of vestments, that is to say, one for holidays, and the other for a chaplain, who shall celebrate there constantly, a chalice, with two silver phials, a missal, and a psalter, as is more fully contained in a certain agreement made between the said abbot and convent of Selby and myself. And I will that the said vestments be made at my charge, that is to say, one of russet cloth of silk, and the other of fusten, with certain 'garters' placed on it." Besides founding this chantry, for the greater decency of which he makes this minute provision, he gave a hundred marks for the restoration [? building of the choir] of the monastery of Selby, on condition that they should specially recommend in their prayers the souls of his parents, "of king Edward the III., of me Henry, and of brother John de Goldale, formerly a fellow-monk with me of the said monastery. Also, I bequeath to the same monastery £40, to be expended, as well in the purchase of one house at Snayth for the priests to live together in, as in expenses due to the archbishop and his clergy, in writing, and in any other manner, for the supply of the needs of the said chantry."

In 1534, Thomas Mekley, was the chantry-priest, receiving a pension of £4. from the keeper of the spiritualities of Snaith ; and 20s. was distributed to the poor and to the chaplain there, on the anniversary of the founder's death. (Valor. Ecclesiasticus.)

Here it may not be amiss to give an account of the two other chantries existing in the church of Snaith in 1534. The chantry of the Holy Trinity, of which Christopher Bawke [? Bawlne] was incumbent, was endowed with lands in Snaith and Cowick, worth £3 14s. 8d. The chantry of St. Mary, John Skales, incumbent, was endowed with lands in Snaith and Goldhall, worth 22s. per annum. (Valor. Eccl.) "The stipend or service of our lady, 39s. 2d. The service called Trinity Guild, within the said church of Snaith, £6. 8s. 3d." (Stevens' Addition to Dugdale, 1722, p. 68.)

The founders are unknown; but king William the First, gave to the monks of Selby, a carucate of land in Snaith; Simon de Camera of Snaith, one selion in Eastfield; Richard, son of Alan de Snayth, 1s. per annum. Matthew, son of William de Snayth, a toft and six perches. John, son of John de Borelington, quit-claimed ten acres; John de Lacy gave forty acres in Phippin; and Edmund de Lacy quit-claimed his right in Gildsteed, on condition the monks should celebrate two masses weekly, in the chapel of St. Lawrence, in Snayth. (Mountain's Selby, p. 66.) Bacon (in his *Liber Regis*) calls the church St. Mary's: but in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* it is distinctly called St. Lawrence: and it is worthy of remark that the fair is always held on St. Lawrence's day, August 10th: and that the ancient manor courts, from the time of Edward III., have always been held on that day, unless (and the modern fair follows the same rule) it falls on a Sunday. There is a similar doubt as to the name of the church

of St. Giles, alias St. Mary, in Pontefract. (Boothroyd's Pontefract, p. 365.)

In 1393, an attempt was made by the duke of Gascoyne and Lancaster, by his letters, to include the church within the liberties of the duchy of Lancaster ; of which the manor was a part ; but the abbot and convent succeeded in maintaining their ancient rights. There had been a previous complaint made, at the court holden the last of February, 1389-90, that Thomas de Rednesse had arrested Thomas, son of John de Snytall, in the grange of the abbot of Selby, at Snayth, in contempt of the lord. (Court Roll, Snaith.) A declaration of the rights of the abbey, issued from the chapter house of Selby, 8th October, 1393. 15 Ric. II. (Torres MSS. 1381.)

In 1409, 14th March, Richard Pyttes, chancellor of the archbishop of York, and commissary specially appointed, made a minute decree, defining the jurisdiction of the abbot and convent in Snaith, Selby, Whitgift, Brayton, Adlingfleet, Friston, Hillom, Thorp, and Acaster.

Complaint had been made, that no vicar had been ordained, and that the abbot exercised the parochial rights, and had a stipendiary chaplain only, in addition to the two removable monks. The chancellor's decree of 14th March, 1409, was confirmed by the dean and chapter 30th March, 1412 ; and archbishop Sharp took the trouble to translate an attested copy of the decree, the "rather because Mr. Torre's account of this decree is much amisse." It is to be hoped that Dr. Burton,

quoted on p. 493, of the third volume of the New Monasticon, has been more exact. I have transcribed the original, and can cordially concur in Mr. Hunter's judgment, delivered in the preface to South Yorkshire. —“In the few instances in which I have had the opportunity of comparing Torre's account of the ordinations of the vicarage, with copies of the instruments remaining entire among the records of the see, he has performed his task with so much ability, that he has left nothing behind but the mere husk and shell, in which all that was valuable in these wordy instruments, was enveloped.” He also found that one of the two resident chaplains was called the Prior ; and both could be placed and displaced at the sole pleasure of the Abbot.

All causes of appeal were to be made to the archbishop ; all consecrations and reconciliations of churches, chapels, and chapel-yards ; confirmations and institutions and destitutions in benefices ecclesiastical, were reserved, as also procurations, synodals, and the right to visit, and depositions of clerks as to the catholic faith, schism, and usury. But the probate of testaments and last wills of parishioners and parsons, and administration of persons dying intestate,—all causes spiritual whatsoever, and especially in matrimonial causes *ex mero vel promoto officio*, or to be moved against the parishioners thereof, by authority of the apostolic see ; and liberty to place and remove in the church of Snaith and chapels of Selby and Whitgift, certain parochial chaplains, were reserved to the abbot. (Torres' MSS. p. 1382.)

This arrangement lasted very little longer than Henry Snayth's chantry. Snaith and Whitgift formed one peculiar court ; Selby and Brayton, another :—"Monk-Fryston is now under the prebendal jurisdiction of Wistow, and the jurisdiction over Adlingfleet and Acaster, appears to have silently reverted to the archbishop." (Lawton's *Collectio*, p. 11.) The rector of Adlingfleet, (who so early as 1304 was contumacious, and in 1345 coolly pulled down the chapel of Whitgift, and usurped the parochial rights in it,) though completely isolated, and detached from the diocese, by the peculiar of Howden on the north, the peculiar of Snaith on the west and south, and the diocese of Lincoln on the east, has ever refused obedience to the commissary of Snaith. It is also long since he contrived to incorporate into his own parish such parts of Haldenby, Fockerby, and Eastoft, as were anciently in the parish of Snaith.

In 1572, administration of the goods of John Hewcam, of Adlingfleet, and in 1598, of Alexander Wright, of the same, was granted by the court of Snaith ; and on the 23rd of May, 1645, Thomas North, of Adlingfleet, clerk, was appointed commissioner to receive the oath of Ellen, widow of Richard Underwood, of Redness.

The Reformation swept away the Prior ; and James Laye, the last who held that office, received a pension of six pounds per annum. A paine was laid, at the manor court held at Snaith, 12th October, 1535, 27th Henry VIII.,—"That the prior, the sub-monk, and all the priests of the church of Snaith aforesaid, shall not

go forth from their own houses, or the houses in which they table together, (*commensalis*) after eight o'clock, after noon in winter, and ten o'clock after noon in summer, on paine of forfeiting to our lord the king, 6s. 8d. for each offence."

In 16th Henry VIII., 1524, the high court of Star Chamber advised the ancients of the Inns of Court,—“that they should not thenceforth suffer the gentlemen students among them, to be out of their houses after six of the clock in the night, without very great and necessary causes.” (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 380.)

In a court roll of Edward IV., of which the date is gone, complaint is made against Richard Howson, about “Southfield layne, hagbriggs, and because he plewed the Pryowr balk away.” The prior-haggs are named in 1610. The memory of this extinct title is perpetuated by the priory-garth, an ancient enclosure or orchard which adjoins the churchyard on the north. In this the conventual buildings may have stood: but the skeleton of unusual size, which was discovered therein in 1853, evidently dated from Roman times. Tiles, placed like the ridge of a roof, caused the earth to lie light upon him; and under his head many coins were discovered. I wish I could add that they were properly taken care of, and yet remain in the district. The priory-garth is divided from the churchyard by a wall of freestone, called the priory-wall, which is repaired by the parish at large. In addition, the twelve townships which constitute the parish, are bound to repair each their own part of the three remaining walls,

which are of brick, coped with freestone. Reference to this ancient custom has already been made, and I give the exact proportions from the terrier of 1857, which exactly coincides with the entry in the churchwardens' account book for the year 1615, when the whole wall was put into repair.—“Goole, on the east side from the priory wall, in length 16 yards; Hooke, 17 yards; Armin, 18 yards and two feet; Rawcliffe, 24 yards; Snaith and Cowick, 34 yards; Baln and Pollington, 20 yards; Heck, from the great gate to Gowdall gate, 27 yards; Gowdall 24 yards; Hensall, 19 yards; Carleton to the priory-wall 28 yards.” Such a custom, being immemorial, is a good custom; and the parishes of Ebbesbourne, Burgh Chalke, and Fifield, all in the county of Wilts., do in like manner keep in repair part of the boundary fence of the churchyard of Broad Chalke, their mother church. (Daunsey's *Horæ Decanica*, I. p. 416.) In like manner Marfleet, in Holderness, contributes to the churchyard fence of the mother church of Paul. Thus the perpetual curacy of Elland pays £4 per annum to the vicar of Halifax. Thornhill, Kirkburton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, and Bradford, pay to the mother church of Dewsbury. The chapel of Sledmere pays 2s. 6d. yearly to the vicar of Kirkby Grindalyth, and the chapel of Fulford 5s. yearly to the mother church of St. Olave, York. And Hilton, which is in all other respects a separate parish, still contributes to the mother church. In 1715, the chapelwardens of Ellerker were presented for not paying the third penny to the mother church of

Brantingham. (Lawton's Collectio. vol. II. p. 129, 121, Vol. II. p. 280. Vol. I. p. 43. Vol. II. p. 484.) (Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, p. 344.) (Poulson's Holder-ness, Vol. II. p. 320.) Gowdall gate was blocked up by consent of the rate-payers, granted 26th August, 1857. The commencement of the portion repaired by the township of Gowdall, can always be found by measuring off twenty-seven yards along the wall from the great gate. The other gates blocked up, in the portions of Goole and Rawcliffe, were evidently later, and unauthorized by the ordinary. Consequently, no additional burden is laid upon the townships interested. About one half of the priory-garth, which now contains about one rood, twenty perches, was exchanged 10th May, 1851, by conveyance registered at Wakefield, 27th June, 1853, with the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole railway company, for five acres one rood of land at Gowdall. It was probably in right of this ancient inclosure, that the vicar, or curate of Snaith possessed "those two acres of moor or turbary, commonly called priory-moors, situate on the moors of Snaith and Cowick," which were sold with consent of Patron and Ordinary, in the year 1859, to the executors of the late, deeply-lamented, Ralph Creyke, Esq., of Rawcliffe. The priory-garth was specially named in Mr. Nicholas Waller's deed of endowment of the vicarage, 3rd Dec. 1617. In 1631, one 'Thomas Crakehall, owed Edmund Yarburgh, Esq., £2. 5s., "one yeeres rent for ye prior field:" and 1681, John Lambert, of Cowick, owed £3. 12s. 6d. "for land rent belonging to ye pryor."

The Chancellor's decree completed the appropriation of the church of Snaith to the monastery of Selby. The limits of the jurisdiction were defined ; and the dependence of the "small Benedictine priory cell of Snaith, upon the mitred abbot of Selby," which Dugdale so briefly dismisses, (*Mon. Angl. I. p. 373,*) is fully established.

We must now record the process of pulling down that which so many had been labouring to build up. Perhaps, had it been less splendid, and its revenues more honestly come by, and its rule of poverty more strictly observed, and its protest against the prevailing superstition of the age audible—and its lands less tempting to the needy king and unscrupulous courtiers, many a monastery might have for years escaped spoliation. Total destruction is a very different thing from the necessary work of reformation.—“If the dissolution of these monasteries was necessary in the great work of the Reformation, it was surely a great mistake that portions of their revenues were not reserved as public property for the common use of all the people of the land, and that all should have been suffered to have passed to private proprietors. Nothing was done to support the chapels, a species of religious edifice so peculiarly creditable to their founders ; and whose utility must have been so evident to every one who was really intent on providing better than had before been done, for the spiritual wants of our community.” —(*Hunter's South Yorkshire, p. 23 of the General History.*) Certain it is, that the revenues which should

have endowed bishoprics, maintained faithful pastors, and founded grammar schools, were diverted from these proposed channels. Certain it is, that the number of vicarages endowed since the Reformation, has been woefully small. On this account, the ordination of the vicarage of Snaith, by Mr. Waller and his son, is deeply interesting.

Selby surrendered 5th December, 1539, and was valued at £740. per annum. From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534, 26th Henry VIII., we find that the greater part of the profits of the church of Snaith was appropriated to the bursar's office. The temporalities of Snaith and Cowick were worth £3. 13s. 4d.; the spiritualities £12. 6s. 8d. In that magnificent work, the *New Monasticon*, Mr. Caley has printed a paper from the rolls in the Augmentation office: whence it appears, that the rectory was worth £104. 2s.: the spiritualities of the late dissolved cell, £24. 15s. 8d., the probate of wills nothing; the sale of wood nothing. The keeper of the spiritualities of Snaith was a distinct officer of the monastery. The temporalities were worth £12. 15s.; the spiritual profits of the church £25. 8s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sum total, £38. 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. The reprisals or outgoings were, for synodals, procurations, king's pence, and Snaith's chantry priest and dole, £6. 2s. 6d.; clear sum, £32. 0s. 4d. The cell is thus described by Sir William Babthropp, and the other commissioners, 23rd May, 1540, (31st Hen. VIII.)—"Item, the sell or parsonage of Snaythe, that is to say the mansion howze with edifices and a garthyng: ye woll and lambe, and the mynute tithes

and offryngs belongyng to the parochie church of Snaythe, late in th' and of the howze, and now letten by newe dymission to one Thomas Greene, dated about Cristemas last past in the xxxth yere of the reynge of our soveraigne lorde kynge Henry the viij, which ys worthe, over and above £xv. for the stypend or sallary of two parochie preests and one chauntry preest £viiij., Item, the tythe salmond of Goldall garth late in th' ands of the howze and ys worthe by yere ijs. Item, the tythe woll and lambe and the mynute tythes and offerings of Hooke, Gull, and Armyn, belonging to the chapell of Hooke called the proctorshipp of Hooke and a litle manshon which is within the preeynct of the parochynge of Snath, and is worth, over and above £3. xvis. viijd. towards the stypend or sallary of one curate there, £4. Sum total £12. 2s."

In 1550, 4th Edward VI, the cell and its appurtenances, the priory garth, all tythes, great and small, the advowson of the church, and the testamentary and spiritual jurisdiction, were granted by the crown to John, Earl of Warwick, who had also a grant of the sites of Whitby, Meaux, and Watton. Like most abbey lands, it very soon went to another possessor. The exchequer rolls of the same year (Rot. xxviii.) tell us that tenements in Mowthorp, and the cell in Snayth, with its appurtenances, were alienated to Sir Francis Jobson, Kt., and Elizabeth his wife. He was appointed 20th August, 1564, lieutenant of the tower of London, was closely connected with the Dudley family, and by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward,

viscount Lisle, had four sons, John, Edward, Henry, and Thomas, from which last descended the family of Jobson of Cudworth. (See South Yorkshire, II. p. 391. Lupset and the Heath, pp. 56, 59. Calendar of State Papers, 1547-1580, p. 188. Calendar of Pleadings, Duchy of Lancaster, 33rd Elizabeth.)—Thomas Jobson, of Cudworth, husband of the only *Baronetess*, whom the world hath yet witnessed, in his will, dated 21st Nov. 1606, and proved at York the 7th of February following, names his brother Matthew, and his cousin Richard Jobson, and his only daughter Elizabeth. The earliest notice of the name which occurs to me is the will of Thomas Jobson, of Rymswell, in Holderness, dated 12th May, 1555, to which William Jobson is a witness. The testator names his son Richard, his uncles Richard, Thomas, Christopher, Edmund, and John Jobson ; and gives legacies to the children of Peter, Stephen, and Francis Jobson.

Sir Francis Jobson trafficked largely in abbey lands, and in 36th Henry VIII., had a grant of the preceptory of Newland near Howden, a very short distance from Snaith.—(Lawton's Religious Houses, p. 114.) A notice in the British Museum says, that Sir Francis Jobson, who was "made a gentleman by Edward VI.," and died in 1573, had the following grant—"Paly of six argent and sable, a chevron ermine between three eagles displayed or. Crest a demi-unicorn, rampant erminois, armed and hooped or." He had certainly parted with his interest in Snaith before his death.

In 1570, we find one Walter Jobson, impropiator of Snaith. He had a grant 4th Edward VI., of the chapels of Ellerker, and Blacktoft, and the advowson of the church of Brantingham, all in Howdenshire, and late of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Durham ; and lands in the counties of Nottingham and Gloucester. In the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, 1553, he had a grant of certain closes in Beverley, and other lands in Yorkshire, in which, perhaps, the cell and rectory of Snaith may have been included ; as on 1st of June, 1558, he brings an action against William Dawson, in the manor court of Snaith. He was at that time styled of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant ; of which place he was sheriff in 1545, and mayor in 1549 and 1556. On quitting office the second time, he was fined for his parsimonious exercise of the contingent hospitalities. (Tickell's Hull, p. 211.) One of his daughters married William Gee, of Hull, and was mother of Sir William Gee, Kt., of Bishop Burton. Another married Robert Scott, of Beverley, second son of Sir Robert Scott, of Scott's Hall, in Kent.

In 1574, nine acres of pasture in Woodmansey, were found to be late in the occupation of Walter Jobson. (Scaun's Beverlac, Appendix, p. 41.) In 1623, June 19th, Sir Michael Wharton, Kt., had a pardon, for having without permission alienated the manor of Kirkby Grindalyth, which he had acquired from Walter Jobson, Esq.

It was a common thing for one member of a family to sell to another ; but no connection between Sir

Francis and this Walter Jobson can be traced. Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, granted to Walter Jobson, of Snayth in Yorkshire, "Gules five escallops in cross or ; crest on a left-hand mitten argent, a hawk, or : " armorial ensigns which the family of Cudworth adopted. I know not whether the mayor of Hull survived so long, but in 1570, May 10th, "bond is given to Walter Jobson, Esq., and his official of the consistory court of Snaith : " and again, 27th June, 1572, to Walter Jobson, keeper of the Peculiar jurisdiction of Snaith ; and again 17th May, 1582, "to Walter Jobson, and to Edward Ashtone, clerk, dean and official of the same Peculiar jurisdiction."

In 1582, June 20th, bond is given to Walter Jobson, of Cowyke, Esq., in which township he had not only tithe, but lands. In the court rolls of 1583, it appears that Walter Jobson, gent., was a free tenant ; and on the 17th December, 1593, Walter Jobson, Esq., claims 24s. of Thomas Snaythe.

Richard Routh, of Pollington, gent., in his will, (dated 16th Jan., and proved at York, 7th March, 1604-5, by William Routh, of Birley, co. Derby,) leaves to his son Thomas Routh, £100., and "land in the Hagges which I hold of Mr. Walter Jobson." The connection of these lands with the rectory, is established by the fact, that Oswald Rickard, of Cowick, whose inventory is dated 26th August, 1610, owed "Mr. Rowth £5. for rent of the Prior Hagges." It is not till 1595, Nov. 11, that Walter Jobson is styled "of Brantingham ;" and there is no later instance in the records at Snaith of the

commissary, or official, or "custos spiritualitatis," being styled "Dean."

At Brantingham Walter Jobson was living, October 8th, 1592, on which day he wrote a letter to "Mr. James Dalbie, Menester att Howden," his official, respecting a cause then depending; and in it he mentions his "brother Whyt." In 1609, he was feodary of the East Riding. (Poulson, vol. i. p. 318.) The latest bond given to "Walter Jobson, Esq., of Brantingham, proprietor, &c.," is dated 11th October, 1608. I cannot say whether my suspicion that there were three persons of that name is correct; but it is clear that there were two. For, in the act-book of the Peculiar of Howden, I find that probate of the will of this last Walter, was granted 20th December, 1624, to Jane, his widow, and sole executor. It was, no doubt, this lady who wrote from Brantingham, in 1608, to recommend Mr. Markham to the prebend of Langford, in Lincoln cathedral, the supposed incumbent, John Watson, being a papist. (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1603—1610, p. 555.) But he had parted with the rectory and advowson of Snaith several years previously.

Mr. Nicholas Waller, of Sykehouse, in the parish of Fishlake, senior, appears as proprietor, 14th February, 1608-9, and 18th January, 1624-5. By deed of the 3rd December, 1617, enrolled at Pontefract, the 14th and 15th of April, 1618, this "worthy benefactor, did for the glorie of God, and the maintenance of the minister of Snaith, who should discharge the cure there, convey and assure feoffees the small tythes of Snaith,

Cowick, &c., for payment of fortie pounds per annum for ever, to the incumbent.”—(Par. Reg.) He gave also an ancient enclosure in Snaith, called Priory-garth, which, as well as the tithe, was parcel of the late priory of Snaith, and sometime parcel of the late dissolved monastery of Selby ; and is, doubtless, the same mentioned by the commissioners of king Henry the Eighth.

There was a clause to distrain, in case of non-payment of this fixed stipend ; but it is clear that the indenture was a friendly one, and that the vicar soon after entered, and enjoyed the said tithes, which have been variously commuted at successive enclosures ; and now consist of 295 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches of glebe, and a tithe rent-charge of £165. 13s. 3d., under the tithe commutation Act of 1840. The same benefactor, joined by his son, William Copley, of Warundhall, gent., (South Yorkshire, I. p. 184,) and by Nicholas Hawton, and others, took of the lord of the manor of Hatfield, at a court holden 5th Jan., 15th James, 1617-8, a parcel of ground, with a chapel, situate at Sykehouse ; and besides giving “certain lands to the reder of divine service, ye same Mr. Waller, gave abt ye same time £100. in money, th’ one half of the interest and benefit to go to the minister, and th’ other half to ye needfullest poore of Sykehouse ye 7th of January every year.” This money was laid out in lands called Scroote, Pighill, and Gould Croft, and is mentioned in his will. There was a hereditary connection with this chapel. Sir William Waller, Priest at Sykehouse, who in 1534, was chantry priest of Dousthorpe, at £4. per annum, appears

as "Overseer" of the will of Margaret Huson, 25th March, 1557, and most of the wills of that period ; and was buried at Fishlake, 19th May, 1578, being called clerk and curate of Sykehouse.

After his son's death, he extended his charities. The parish register tells us "he did assure priorie land belonging to Snath soe much as did at the time of his death amount to £50. per annum, for the maintenance of a maister and usher, teachers of a free school at Snath, and the releef of six poor aged or impotent single men or widowers, to be paid as followeth, viz :—to the maister £22., to the usher £8. ; and so the maintenance of the free school is £30. per annum for ever ; the other £20. to the almshouse." And we are also told, if these sums fail to be paid, "that the feoffees in the deed for ye maintenance of ye minister, are to enter to ye tithes for ye use of ye minister for ye tyme being for ever,—and the feoffees for ye free schoole and alms-house, for non-payment of ye summes limited to ye free-schoole or almshouse, are to enter to ye landes given for the maintenance of them." This deed is dated June, 1623, and was enrolled at Doncaster at the Michaelmas sessions the same year. The worthy benefactor "departed this life at Balne Hall, and was buried at Snaith, 24th January, 1624-5."

There is an agreement in the parish book of Snaith, between four yeomen of Hensall, and Nicholas Waller, of Sykehouse, September 20th, 21st James, 1623, that whereas Roger Hilton, of Hensall, "is admitted into the almshouse or hospitall latelie erected by the

above-named Nicholas Waller, in Snaith, where hee is to enjoy the yearlie pension of £3. 6s. 8d. towards his maintenance, * * the inhabitants of Hensall shall keep harmless the town of Snaith from supporting him ; and will supply the defecte of his maintenance ; and if he prove unworthy of the said place and pension by falling into some notorious crime, by reason whereof he should be displaced by the sd Nicholas Waller or his heirs, that then the inhabitants of Hensall shall receive him back and maintain him as if he had never remained at Snaith." John Rodwell, almshouseman of Snaith, was buried May 1st, 1658.

The hospital for six aged or impotent single men or widowers, is now called the Bede-house, by way of distinction from a later almshouse for six poor women, founded by a Lord Downe. There were formerly four houses ; one for a woman, whose business was to wait on the old men ; and three large and commodious houses, each designed to accommodate two of these aged pensioners. They stood a little to the west of the church, not far from the present Snaith Hall. Some years before 1784, when repairs were needed, the late Charles Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington, pulled them down, and rebuilt them in a part of the town of Snaith called Crosshill.

Mr. Nicholas Waller was a justice of peace, and treasurer of lame soldiers : and bore for arms " Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, cotised Gules."

He first appears as witness to the will of William Fange, of Sikehouse, 10th October, 1557, who on that

day surrendered to him lands in that manor, to the use of his last will ; and next as lessee of lands in Bassingbourne, in the county of Cambridge, under the duchy of Lancaster, in 1579, and 1590. He is styled “Warren alias Waller,” in the Calendar of Pleadings. I think the inscription which formerly existed in a window at Campsall, (South Yorkshire, II. p. 469,) inviting prayer for the souls of Nicholas Waller and Margaret his wife, must have commemorated his father or grandfather. Margaret was the name of his own wife, who was buried at Fishlake, 8th April, 1572 ; and by her he had Thomasine and Nicholas. His second wife Isabell, was buried there 23rd August, 1623.

His son Nicholas was baptized 6th April, 1566 ; buried an infant 23rd August, and his wife Joan 5th September, 1588 ; and a son Nicholas, 23rd December, 1592, at Fishlake. He had a grant of lands in Athelington ; and is carefully distinguished as “junior,” in the various bonds and deeds in which he appears. He lived at Balne Hall, while his father continued to reside at Sykehouse ; and seems to have co-operated heartily in his father’s works of mercy. He was buried in the church of Snaith, 16th August, 1621, without issue, and his father desired to be buried near him. I can find neither his will, nor administration, in the peculiar or archbishop’s registry.

The will of Mr. Nicholas Waller, the elder, is dated 1st January, 1624-5 ; he gave £50. to the reader, and £50. to the poor of Sykehouse ; and desired his executor, Edmund Yarburgh, at his own proper cost and

charges, to erect and build a school-house at Snaith, in a place called Scott-garth, within a year and a half after his decease. To his great grand-children, Jane Atkinson, widow, Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret Boswell, £100. each. To his nephew, Nicholas Waller, of Beverley, he gave £2,000. ; all his lands, and lease of tythe, corn, and hay, in Sykehouse, except the tythe of lands called smallages ; and a messuage in the Wednesday Market, in Beverley.

It was proved in the Prerogative Court of York, 4th February, 1624-5 ; and on 22nd August, 1632, administration of his effects, not yet administered to by his executor, Edmund Yarburgh, deceased, was granted to Sarah Yarburgh, widow, and relict of the said Edmund.

To this Nicholas must be referred the receipt for £1,860., named among Mr. Edmund Yarburgh's bonds. He was son of Thomas Waller, who was admitted to his burghage, 9th July, 1571, was mayor of Beverley in 1605, and made his will 30th May, 1610, naming his wife Jane, his brother William's son Nicholas, and appointing his brother Nicholas, and Nicholas Waller his son, and Mr. William Parkinson, supervisors. (Dugdale's Visitation, p. 369,) His widow, and second wife Jane, half-sister of Richard Marginson, of Hook, made her will 8th February, 1619-20, naming Nicholas, Edward, and Thomas Waller, children of her *kinsman* Nicholas Waller, of Beverley. Thomas was of Bentley, and was buried at Rowley, 2nd January, 1678-9, having had nine children ; of whom Elizabeth mar-

ried 23rd June, 1676, Mr. William Lambert, vicar of Hornsea-cum-Riston, prebendary of York, and dean of Holderness, (Poulson's Holderness, Vol. I. p. 331,) and had Theodosia, Elizabeth, William, and Joseph, who was vicar of Waghen, and had issue. Nicholas died young, at Cambridge ; Edward was buried at Fishlake, 30th September, 1665, leaving two sons, Nicholas and Gregory, of whom I know nothing. Their father Nicholas, married at Snaith, 4th June, 1611, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Parkinson, was mayor of Beverley in 1624, and was buried there 27th September, 1634.

Several other notices of the name occur in the register of Fishlake. Richard Howson and Jenett Waller, married 27th August, 1570, William Waller, gent., drowned ; buried 28th March, 1644. Thomas Waller, gent., buried 20th November, 1682. Nicholas Waller, of Sykehouse, gent., (buried 26th March, 1708,) married 2nd March, 1654-5, Ann Collson, of Doncaster, (who was buried at Fishlake, 2nd October, 1669,) and had, besides five children who died young, a son Thomas ; Ann, wife of John Taffine, of Sykehouse ; and Nicholas, who was a grocer and mercer, of Doncaster, and named in his father's will of 23rd January, 1706-7, as deceased. He was baptized at Fishlake, 10th August, 1659, and buried at Doncaster, 11th November, 1706, having had by his wife Hannah, (buried 14th March, 1722, aged 65,) six daughters, John, Thomas, (baptized at Thorne, 25th June, 1693,) and Nicholas, of Doncaster, who was buried there 28th January, 1720, aged 31.

No doubt Samuel Waller, vicar of Snaith, was a relative; and also that Thomas Waller, who, on 20th October, 1619, witnessed a bond given by Nicholas Waller, of Balne, Esq., for the tuition of Katharine, daughter of Matthew Lambe, of Carleton Ferry.

I have been thus minute in detail, as the family is little known, and deserves attention from having applied their abbey lands to a much better use than the great majority of purchasers. Besides, the extension of knowledge is always desirable. When shall we see the visitation of 1665 continued to our own day, as William Ratcliffe, Rouge-Croix, proposed to the gentry of this great County? How long shall we have to lament that no publishing society exists, to do for this most interesting portion of England what the Surtees has done for Durham, and the Cheetham for Lancashire.?

On the death of the worthy benefactor, the representation of the family vested in the issue of his only daughter, Thomasine; who was baptized at Fishlake, 23rd January, 1563-4; married there 8th September, 1584, Thomas Wormley, gent., and was buried at Hatfield, 29th January, 1612-3. She had issue, Nicholas, baptized at Thorne, 10th June; buried there 31st July, 1585; Joseph, baptized 9th November, 1591, who died young; Sarah, wife of Edmund Yarburgh, and Susan, who was baptized at Thorne, 9th October, 1586, and was buried at Conisborough, 8th December, 1652. She married first, Gervase Bosvile, Esq., of Warnesworth, (South Yorkshire, Vol. II., p. 127,) and had issue. From her grand-daughter, Mary Bosvile, who

died in 1670, descends the family of Neville of Thorney, in the county of Notts. ; and from her grand-daughter Elizabeth Bosville, that brilliant orator, and prince of debaters, and great statesman, Edward Geoffery, 14th Earl of Derby, K.G. Mrs. Bosville married secondly, at Warmesworth, 19th December, 1622, Thomas Vincent, Esq., of Barnborough, (South Yorkshire, Vol. I., p. 377,) and had issue. The marriage articles bear date the day previous ; Nicholas Waller, Thomas Wormley, Edmund Atkinson, and Edward Atkinson, of Barton-on-Humber, in the county of Lincoln, gent., being trustees. From her great grand-daughter, Catherine Vincent, the Nevilles of Thorney are descended. I shall presently shew that they descend also from her sister, Sarah Yarburgh. Her grandfather gave her £2,000. by his will, in full discharge of all claims on his estate, and therefore she does not appear as connected in any way with the peculiar court of Snaith.

Thomas Wormley, of Hatfield, after the death of his wife Thomasine, which he mentions with great affection in his will, (South Yorkshire, Vol. I., p. 190,) and beside whom he was eventually buried, 24th February, 1627-8, married 6th July, 1614, Margaret, daughter of Leonard Wray, of Cusworth, who survived him.

His will is dated 18th February, and was proved 10th March, 1627-8. He confirms a rent-charge made by indenture of 1st January, 1625, 3rd Charles, of £10. a year for the support of a grammar school at Hatfield, out of lands at Kirkhouse-green, in the parish of Bramwith, and Moss, in the parish of Campsall. His lands

in Hatfield, which did belong to his brother Symon Wormley, and bought of Edward Wormley, and his manor house of Thorpe in Balne, purchased of Sir Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Kt., he divides between his two daughters. To his nephews Edward, Henry, and Christopher Wormley, and their sister Mary Newsome, he gave £50. (South Yorkshire, Vol. I., p. 175.) To Richard Ramsden, clerk, and preacher at Hatfield, he gave his best cloak; and appointed Mr. Richard Winter, parson of Sprotborough, Mr. James Watt, minister of Snathe, and his grandchildren, Thomas Bosvile, Nicholas Yarburgh, and John Vincent, supervisors. To his sister Moseley, late wife of alderman Moseley, of York, he gave an angell of gold, and desired 7s. 6d. to be bestowed in three prayer-books, to be given to her two daughters, and to Herbert Thorndike, one of the sons of his said sister's daughter Mary, deceased.

This is an interesting bequest: but the recipient of the prayer-book was not the same who afterwards took part in the Savoy conference of 1662. It appears from the visitation of Lincolnshire, of 1634, (Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, Thorndike's Works, Vol. VI., p. 266,) that this Herbert was son of Nicholas, who was first cousin to Herbert, prebendary of Westminster, and was then aged seventeen.

By the deed above mentioned, Mr. Wormley gave 30s. yearly to the poor of Hatfield. Mr. Hunter mentioned that a license was granted him to eat flesh during Lent, on account of his sickness. The rector of

Sprotborough was also Dean of the deanery of Doncaster. He never became proprietor of the peculiar court of Snaith ; but that dignity passed to his son-in-law Edmund Yarburgh, who was also his second wife's nephew, and sole executor to Nicholas Waller, the Benefactor.

Edmund Yarburgh, of Balne Hall, Esq., occurs as proprietor, (*jure uxoris*), 11th March, 1624-5, and 22nd October, 1630. He was son of Francis Yarburgh, Esq., of Northampton, serjeant-at-law, of whom a good portrait is preserved at Heslington. His mother was Frances, daughter of Leonard Wray, Esq., of Cusworth, younger brother to Sir Christopher Wray, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, from 1573 to 1591. His uncle, Christopher Wray, of Cusworth, by will of 17th October, 1612, "gave to Phillipp Adams, of Owston, all the bookes that have the name of Francis Yarburgh written in them." (See Dugdale's Visitation, pp. 186, 187.) His grandfather, Leonard Wray, by will of 14th August, 1590, gave him £5. 13s. 4d., and to his sister, Elizabeth Yarburgh, £3. 6s. 8d.; and to the poor of Adwick-le-Street, where he was living in 1569, 10s. per annum for ever. For this benefaction he has not had the credit he deserves, as the donor is marked in Lawton's Collectio, (p. 170,) as unknown. His grandmother Wray was Ursula, daughter of Thomas Vicars, of Scausby, and sister to the Benefactor of that name, of whose liberal and charitable bequest "the poor of many neighbouring towns are still enjoying the benefit." (South Yorkshire, I., p. 322.)

He was capital seneschal of the manor of Snaith and Cowick, 11th August, 1622, and treasurer for lame soldiers, 2nd Charles, 1626. In the year 1628, it is noted that there was "a good summe to be disbursed to ye maintenance of lame shouldiers, and the prysoners in the gaole." He died 6th May, 1631, and was buried in the church of Snaith the day following. A list of bonds for money due to him is extant, drawn up by the Rev. James Watt, his official ; the sum total, including the receipt of Nicholas Waller for £1,860., amounts to £6,359. Among those indebted to him occur his relatives Mr. Leonard Wray, Mr. Vicars, Mrs. Parkins, Mr. Bosseville, of Braithwell ; also, Mr. Aske, Mr. Partington, Mr. Lee and his son, Mr. Harebreed, Mr. Norman, of Burton, Mr. George Twissleton, Mr. Trymington, Mr. Gervase Ricard, Sir Francis Ireland, Mr. Cressie, and Mr Robert Stanley. There is a portrait of him at Heslington. By his wife, Sarah Wormley, he had four sons and one daughter. Frances, married at Snaith, 21st May, 1633, to Sir John Reresby, of Thriburgh, Bart., (South Yorkshire, Vol. II., pp. 39-44,) by whom she had nine children ; re-married James Moyser, of Beverley, Esq., (Dugdale's Visitation, Surtees Soc. 212,) by whom she had four sons and one daughter, and died 7th September, 1688. Thomas, baptized at Snaith, 22nd July, 1623, was of Campsall, and died 30th November, 1697, aged 74. (South Yorkshire, Vol. II., pp. 466, 469 ; Vol. I., p. 57 ; Burke's Commoners, Vol. II., p. 663.) His great grandfather gave him lands in Usfleet, lately purchased of John Dunn.

It is not a little singular that the present Mr. Yarburgh, of Campsmount, though not descending from this Thomas, should be third cousin, through the Greames of Sewerby, to the present Mr. Yarburgh, of Heslington, heir-general of Edmund Yarburgh, Esq. His will is dated 6th December, 1694, with codicils of 31st May, 1695, and 26th November, 1696, and was proved 14th March, 1697-8. He entailed Braton-hall, in Campsall, on his sons, charging all his lands with £500. each to his younger children, excepting his wife's jointure, and "that fourth part of Hatfield intailed to me by my mother's will, which is intended to my son Edmund." He desired his son Thomas might have £70. a year at the University, and £100. a year at the Inns of Court. His inventory specifies the hall, the great parlour, the little parlour, the best chamber over the great parlour, the little chamber adjoining the hall chamber, the red chamber, nursery, kitchen chamber, maids' chamber, passage, store chamber, buttery chamber, servant's chamber, wool chamber, store chamber next the garrets, buttery, cellar, kitchen, back kitchen, pastry, dairy, beef-house, brew-house, brew-house chamber, work-house, corn-chamber, and kilne-house. The personalty amounted to £2,150. 17s.

Edmund, baptized at Snaith, 7th June, 1625, was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and A.B., January 1644-5: removed to Jesus College, and was M.A., 1648, and Fellow. He was expelled by the solemn League and Covenant, being "a man most devoted to his Church and King." (South Yorkshire, Vol. I., pp. 43-359.)

He was of the city of York, in 1656 ; in 1665, he took his degree of M.D., and was living at Doncaster, where he practised many years with great success. He was buried in that noble church—which we have lately seen rise from its ashes with even more than its original beauty,—19th May, 1699 ; and administration of his effects was granted 22nd June following, to his son John, who was baptized 11th March, 1668-9, and is perhaps the same who was A.B. of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1696. Dr. Yarburgh had seven other sons, all baptized at Doncaster. Thomas, baptized 18th May, 1665 ; aged four months, 14th September, 1665 ; buried 7th February, 1669-70 ; Edmund, baptized May 1667, buried 23rd April, 1668 ; Nicholas, baptized 28th September, 1671, buried 15th May, 1674 ; William, baptized 23rd January, 1676-7, buried 17th April, 1677 ; Stanhope, baptized 14th July, 1674, living in August 1691 ; Gerard, his youngest son, baptized 9th July, 1678 ; married at Arksey, 16th February, 1695-6, Ann Ealy, and erected a monument in the church of Hutton Paynell, to the memory of his grandfather, Thomas Stanhope, Esq., of Stotfold, who died 26th August, 1691, and by will dated 13th August, left him half his lands in Hutton Paynell. (Miller's Doncaster, p. 284.) I have not found the burial of Dr. Yarburgh's wife, Anne Stanhope. His sixth son, Henry, baptized 19th August, 1675, who voted for Barnby Don, at the general election of 1708, married there, 18th December, 1701, Elizabeth, widow of Antony Gregory, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Farmer, Esq., and had John

baptized there, 13th October, 1702 ; Thomas, baptized 30th October, 1711 ; and Edmund, baptized 4th May, 1704 ; buried there, 23rd April, 1705. (South Yorkshire, Vol. I., p. 217.) His grandfather Stanhope left him half his lands in Hutton Paynell.

John, baptized at Snaith, 21st April, 1629, the youngest son, not named in Sir William Dugdale's Pedigree, was buried at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, 3rd February, 1653-4, aged 24 years. (See his M. I. Drake's Eboracum, p. 340.)

Sarah Yarburgh, widow, became Proprietor on her husband's death. The latest bond in which she appears is 1st October, 1663 ; but she had certainly been more than a year dead and buried. She was baptized at Thorne, 11th June, 1589, and married at Hatfield, 28th May, 1611. In 1635, joined by her son Nicholas, and John Peables Clerk, she gave bond to her own Official ; which is a singular instance and a striking proof of what I stated above, (p. 12,) that all public acts were performed by the Commissary. The Proprietor could nominate him ; but, once admitted, he exercised a power inherent in his office, derived, not from his patron, but from the bishop. The patron of a rectory stands in the same relation to the rector ; and the incumbent of a benefice in the same to his stipendiary curate.

In 1640, May 22nd, Nicholas Yarburgh, of Balne, Esq., and Sarah Yarburgh, widow, in consideration of £160. paid by the Rev. James Watt, convey to Sir Christopher Dawney, Bart., and other trustees, a

perpetual rent-charge of £10. per annum, issuing out of 25 acres of land, late belonging to the monastery of Selby, for the use of the said Mr. Watt and his wife ; afterwards to a second minister or curate, which shall be an assistant to the other for ever ; to be nominated by the said Nicholas Yarburgh and his heirs : with a clause of distress on non-payment. Mrs. Sarah Yarburgh appears to have been a good mother, and excellent woman of business. It seems to have softened the anxiety of her son and daughter-in-law, who were removed so early from their young family, that they could commend their children to her care. A letter addressed to her by her son Nicholas, is an indirect tribute to her worth ; and, as it places his amiable character before us, it will more appropriately come in the few notices of him which follow.

She was living at Snaith Hall, 22nd September, 1643. In her will, dated 8th January, 1658-9, proved 23rd August, 1662, she calls herself of the city of York, and desires to be buried near her son John, if she died in that city ; but she died at Campsall, and was buried there 17th August, 1662. To her grandson, Sir John Reresby, she gave 20s. to buy him a ring ; to the Lady Reresby, her daughter, wife of James Moyser, Esq., of Beverley, a great silver pottinger, and twelve silver spoons. She made her sons Thomas and Edmund Yarburgh, executors ; and gave to each of her grandchildren, Nicholas, Richard, John, Edmund, Christopher, Elizabeth, and Faith Yarburgh ; her grand-children, Edmund Moyser, Gervas, and Edmund Reresby. To

the Lady Hoyle, her cousin, she gave the hoope ring, which was her mother's wedding ring. "To the poore £30., at the discretion of my executors, as that they distribute the moste of it to the poore where my estate lyeth, that God hath blessed me with." All the legacies were charged upon "my moiety of West Hall, or Wormley Hall, and my mannor called Storkshold ; and lands in Hatfield, Fishlake, Hatfield Woodhouse, Thorne, Sikehouse, Stainforth, Dowsthorpe, and Bramwith, lately purchased of Thomas Bosvile, Esq., and Thomas Vincent, Esq., and Susan his wife and my sister, and other lands in Hatfield, purchased of Lord Carlingford and Sir Robert Anstrother, Kt." (South Yorkshire, Vol. I. pp. 55, 205.) These lands Dame Sarah Yarburgh entailed upon her grandson Nicholas, with remainder to her son Thomas Yarburgh, of Campsall.

Sir Nicholas Yarburgh, Kt., son and heir of Dame Sarah, never was proprietor of the peculiar court. He was "a justice of the peace 16th Charles I., (1640,) and administrator of his majesty's service in the late war." In 1640, October 1st, he is styled Esquire ; and in 1642, March 28, Knight. His loyalty cost him a fine of £600. to the parliament ; and he seems to have removed from Balne Hall to Snaith Hall, between May 1647, and July 1649. By will dated 30th June 1655, he desires to be buried in Snaith church, near his father ; and he was buried there the 22nd August, 1655 ; no doubt in the chancel, which, as impropiators, his family continue to repair.

His affection for his mother is abundantly shewn by the following letter, which is prefixed to a small volume of manuscript sermons, or heads of University (?) discourses, in Mr. Yarburgh's possession. It was addressed to her from Cambridge, 13th April, 1629 ; but he took no degree there.

“DEAR MOTHER,

My humble duty remembered, not oblivious of your tender affection toward me, for the which I praise God, that he hath created me sonne to such a mother, whose vigilant care for my good is extraordinary. Now seeing nothing can be more acceptable to you from mee, then my happy successe and proceedinges in piety, I hope these my weake endeavours shall not altogether suffer a repulse, though I confess but small ; even as here and there one eare of corne plucked out of a plentiful harvest. Nevertheless, hoping you will accept the will for the deed, I am encouraged to send them, heartily beseeching God to worke the holy operation in you by them ; so that God may be glorified, yourselfe edified, and I encouraged to all good actions, Thus, with my humble duty remembered, I take leave.

Your dutifull and obedient Sonne,

NICHOLAS YERBURGHE.”

He married at St. Saviour's, York, 26th May, 1638, Mrs. Faith Dawnay, of York, daughter of John Dawnay, Esq., of Womersley, who died 13th March, and was buried at Snaith, 15th March, 1629-30, aged 36, among his ancestors ; in the lifetime of his father,

Sir Thomas Dawney, of Cowick, Kt. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldsbrough and Hutton Paynell, Kt., and Justice of King's Bench, (South Yorkshire, Vol. II. p. 143,) who died 26th February, 1638, aged 77, lies buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the west, Fleet-street, London; where his monument yet remains. Dame Faith Yarburgh's will is dated 30th July, 1656, the preamble being exactly copied from her husband's, and the supervisors being the same, viz. :—John Dawnay, of Cowick, Esq., first Lord Downe, Thomas Yarburgh, of Campsall, Esq., with the addition of Edmund Yarburgh, of the city of York, Esq. Her burial at Snaith, 24th September, 1657, is thus recorded,—“The Lady Faith Yarburgh, of Snaith Hall, that good lady, one of a thousand.” Her inventory was taken 18th January, 1657-8, but is unfortunately imperfect : the books in the library were valued at £10. ; a clock in the hall £2. ; all the plate, being 16lbs. troy weight, £61. 17s. ; one black bedd, with furniture, £20. (Whitaker's Richmondshire, Vol. II., p. 334. Whalley, p. 292.)

They had issue first, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, Nicholas, baptized 11th October, 1638. “I give to my second son Nicholas Yarburgh, all that moietie or half part of Wormley Hall, in Hatfield, and lands which my mother, Mrs. Sarah Yarburgh, gave unto me in reversion, the part whereof, viz., that was copyhold, I hope she will give him when he comes of age ; and I chardge this my said son, that he doe not aliene or sell the same, since it hath anciently belonged to his grand

mother's familie in Hatfield." Will of Sir Nicholas Yarburch. His mother gave him £200, and commended him to the care of his grandmother, who entailed her lands upon his heirs male, down to the twelfth son, and failing such issue male, upon his heirs female. "*Man will not abide in honour.*" He died within three years; certainly before 15th September, 1665. The freehold portion of the Hatfield estate went to his uncle; the copyhold to his brother Sir Thomas, at whose death the Yarburch interest in Wormley Hall, ceased. It was mortgaged for £1,200, and he desired it might be sold. It is not a little singular, that every part of the estate bequeathed by Sir Nicholas, except this, about which his mother and himself were so anxious, has remained with his descendants.

Third, Richard, baptized 1st October, 1640, entered at Snaith, and St. Saviour's, York. "To Richard, my third son, £60. per annum, out of those lands I purchased in Yarburch, in the county of Lincolne; and those lands I purchased of my brother, Thomas Yarburch, of Campsall, in co. York, Esq., lying in Marshland, in the parish of Whitgift." His mother mentions that her son Richard had entered to be apprentice to a merchant in London. His grandmother gave him £50, and he was living in 1666.

Fourth, John, baptized 28th March, 1642; buried in March 1645, at Snaith.

Fifth, John, baptized 1st May, 1645. "To John, my fourth son, £60. per annum, which fell to me at the decease of my brother, John Yarburch, gent." His

mother left him £100., and his grandmother £50. Was he A.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1664? Or, having an uncle who had already attained eminence in the medical profession, was he M. B. of the University of Cambridge in 1663?

Fifth, Edmund, baptized 16th September, 1651. "To my fifth son, £60. per annum, and the tythes of Cowick." His mother gave him £100., and his grandmother £50. He was buried at Holy Trinity church, York, 8th October, 1694.

Sixth, Christopher, baptized 9th May, 1654. "To Christopher, my sixth son, £60. per annum out of my lands whatsoever, and tythes in Balne and Balnecroft." His mother gave him £100, and his grandmother £50.

Elizabeth Yarburgh, was baptized at Snaith, 25th May, 1647; married there 13th January, 1669-70, Henry Laton, Esq., of Rawden, who died 18th October, 1705, aged 83, and died without issue in 1702, aged 55. (Thoresby's Leeds, ed. Whitaker, p. 260.)

Faith Yarburgh, was baptized at Snaith, 12th July, 1649, and married Marmaduke Constable, Esq., of Was-sand, who was baptized at Siggles-thorne, 25th July, 1642, and buried at Goxhill, July, 1690. (Poulson's Holderness, Vol. I., pp. 313-431.) They had issue; Martha, baptized 12th December, 1667, at St. Mary's, Beverley; Katherine, Mary, Marmaduke, Nicholas, Thomas, Faith, and Henrietta Maria. Their sole surviving son, Yarburgh Constable, baptized at Siggles-thorne, 28th September, 1676, married Rosamond, daughter and heiress of John Eastoft, Esq., of Eastoft, and died

4th June, 1731. (Scaum's Beverlac, Vol. II., p. 702,) From him are descended Mary, wife of Sir George Strickland, Bart., of Boynton; Frances, wife of the Ven. W. H. E. Bentinck, Archdeacon of Westminster; the Nevilles of Thorney; (See p. 53,) and the Bests, of Elmswell, in Yorkshire, and Donnington Castle in Berkshire. There is a portrait of Mrs. Constable, at Was-sand. Her brother, Sir Thomas Yarburgh, left her £10, in token of his affection; and her nephew Blagge Yarburgh, three guineas. She was buried 20th October, 1721, at St. Mary's, Beverley.

It seems presumptuous to allude to the deficiencies of so great a genealogist as Sir William Dugdale. "Allured," and "Hildyard," are names which might easily be confounded. But the omission of a whole generation, namely, of that Marmaduke Constable who married Elizabeth Shirley, and died in 1607, is a serious error. (See his Visitation, p. 335, and Poulson's Holderness, Vol. I., p. 431.) The same thing has been done in the pedigree of Hammond of Scarthingwell. (Visitation, p. 378.) William, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Metham, and made his will 2nd November, 1590, had a son Bryan, who died before his father. He left by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton, a son and heir, Bryan, (who married Sarah, daughter of Gervase Cressey, Esq.,) Francis, and John, who were living 29th September, 1611, when their brother Bryan made his will.

Mrs. Laton, and Mrs. Constable, are thus mentioned by their father; "I bequeath to either of my daughters,

viz., Elizabeth and Faith Yarburgh, a thousand marks a peece, to be paid out of all the lands my father or I purchased in Balne, Pollington, Snaith, Campsall, and Askerne ; and if my eldest son Thomas Yarburgh, Esq., shall deny, refuse, or abstract the payment, the lands to go to my younger children, and their heirs ; my two daughters first receiving five hundred marks a peece.”

And by their mother thus :—“To my two daughters, Elizabeth and Faith Yarburgh, if they will be advised in their marriage by their guardians and uncles, £150. each ; their grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Yarburgh, my mother-in-law, to be their guardian.” Their grandmother gave each of them £200. by her last will.

Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Kt., succeeded his grandmother, Dame Sarah Yarburgh, as Proprietor of the peculiar and spiritual jurisdiction. He had from her as a legacy, “a silver salt-cellar, twelve silver spoons with knopps, a gilt tun, with a cover ; and two broad wyne bowles, gilded ; all which was the plate of his father’s grandfather.” The earliest bond given to him is dated 10th February, 1663-4, and the latest, 22nd April, 1713.

It might at first sight appear, from the care his father Sir Nicholas took to secure the portions left to his two daughters, that there was some doubt as to his acting honourably by them. His mother also expresses the hope that he would be kind to them.—“My earnest desire to my son Thomas Yarburgh is, and by the tender bowels of a mother, I require, as God made him, (being my eldest son,) the heade of his father’s family, that he will behave himself towards his brethren and sisters as

becometh the head towards the members, vizt., becomingly, prewdently, and faithfully." There is every reason to believe that this affectionate appeal was cordially responded to.

Sir Thomas Yarburgh was born at Snaith Hall, 19th August, and baptized 29th August, 1637. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1673, and Member for Pontefract in 1685 and 1688. In conjunction with his uncle John, first Viscount Downe, (who was buried at Snaith, 9th Oct., 1695,) he was instrumental in defeating a bill, introduced into the House, to place the management of the Levels of Hatfield on the footing contemplated by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden. (Hunter's South Yorkshire, Vol. I., p. 167.) There is a portrait of him at Heslington. Affidavit was made before Sir Thomas Yarburgh, at Snaith, 6th November, 1688, and he was living there, 29th June 1700, where he gave bond to Catherine, Queen Dowager, as receiver of her revenues in the honours of Knaresborough, Pickering, Pontefract, and Tickhill. This post he held in 1690. His will is dated 29th August, 1709, and was proved at at York, 12th April, 1716. He is described as of the parish of St. James, Middlesex; and in that parish he died. He gave £50. to the poor of Snaith and Cowick; and this is, I conceive, the benefaction specified by Mr. Lawton, (Collectio, p. 156,) as now lost. In 1741, it was in the hands of Mr. John Simpson. Geo. Hickes, D.D., Daniel Thornbury, and N. Spinckes were witnesses to his will; of which this notable sentence forms the conclusion,—“I desire to die, as

I have endeavoured to live, in the communion of the church of England ; which, since the Reformation, I believe to be a true branch of the Catholic Church."

An inventory of goods at Snaith Hall, was taken on the 5th of April, 1716. Most of the rooms were empty ; but two bedrooms appear to have been fully furnished. In the white room was a bedstead with blew mohair curtains ; in the room called the Alcove, a bedstead with silk damask curtains. It specifies also the hall, parlour, drawing-room, the great room above stairs, the passage, the kitchen, back kitchen, cellar, pantry, the room over the back kitchen, another little room, the nursery ; Mr. Dobson's room, Mrs. Margaret Yarburgh's room ; brown room, green room, Indian room, and men-servants' chamber. Mr. Bywater, steward to Sir Thomas, stated that the arrears of rent were £391. 5s. Exactly the same number of rooms is mentioned in Dame Faith Yarburgh's inventory in 1658.

He married, not later than March, 1662-3, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of Colonel Thomas Blagge, governor of Wallingford, and groom of the bedchamber to King Charles the Martyr. At the Restoration, this gallant soldier was made Governor of Portsmouth and of Landguard Fort, but died 14th November, 1660, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. (Antony Wood's *Life*, ed. Bliss., p. 23. Evelyn's *Life of Mrs. Godolphin*, edited by the Bishop of Oxford, pp. 254, 255.) Her mother was Mary, daughter of Sir Roger North, Kt., of Mildenhall, and a person, if

we may believe Evelyn, of great piety and excellence. (Evelyn's *Godolphin*, p. 6.) Lady Yarrow's character has been most unjustly aspersed by Anthony Hamilton in his *Memoirs of Grammont*. The worst that he says of her is no more than this—that her eyes were small, her eyelashes long and white, and her complexion sallow: that she did not understand French, and was coquettish and ridiculous. (*Grammont*, Walpole's Strawberry Hill edition, 1772, pp. 95, 97, 195, 189. London edition, 1811, pp. 165, 169, 176, 183.) Yet Hamilton declares that the Duchess of York, to whom she was Maid of honour till her marriage, "had so just a discernment of merit, that whoever of either sex were possessed of it, were sure to be distinguished by her." Had there been the smallest misconduct on the part of the eldest sister, it is incredible that this virtuous Princess should have demanded her younger sisters Margaret, (the wife of Sydney Godolphin,) and Mary, (who held that post so late as 1669, and was living unmarried in 1678,) as her Maids of honour. Nor could the Duke of York, with any decency, have stood godfather to her first child. Nor is it likely that Queen Catharine of Braganza would have received her eldest daughter, Henrietta Maria, as her Maid of honour. Her husband, at whom Hamilton sneers, simply because he had flaxen hair, made her sole executrix of his will. And it is interesting to know that a quarto book of 98 pages is preserved at Heslington, entitled "*My Lady Yarrow's Book of Meditations*, made by herself when she lived at Suaith Hall." There

are many choice passages from Herbert, Sir William Temple, Bishop Gunning, spiritual adviser of her sister, Mrs. Godolphin, and other writers, transcribed at great length ; and the selection shows a deep religious feeling. One sentence is almost prophetic.—“ My best actions and endeavours have had no other effect than to make me ill thought of, even by those I most designed to oblige.”

Lady Yarrow was living at Snaith Hall so late as 21st October, 1693 ; and with her husband, in the parish of St. James, Middlesex, when he made his will ; and also 25th September, 1710, when Mr. William Dobson, of Snaith, left her five guineas for a ring. She died before her husband.

There are portraits of Lady Yarrow, and of Mrs. Godolphin, by Sir Peter Lely, at Heslington. There are also portraits of Sydney Lord Godolphin ; of Charles the Second ; James the Second (by Wissing) ; Charles the First, (after Vandyke,) and his Queen, Henrietta Maria ; of the great Duke of Marlborough ; Bishop Juxon ; Lord Leicester ; Queen Elizabeth ; the Duchess of Orleans, (by Sir Peter Lely) ; of William the Third ; of Henry Prince of Wales, son of James the First ; the Duchess of Grafton, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; Queen Mary ; Queen Anne ; Sir Thomas Hesketh ; Archbishop Warham ; and other persons of note.

She had sixteen children, of whom all, except four, were baptized at Snaith ; where six of them, who died infants, were buried. They were Nicholas, baptized 22nd October, 1666, buried 23rd October, 1670 ;

George, baptized 28th March, buried 11th October. 1671 ; Elizabeth, baptized 30th September, 1672, buried 29th January, 1672-3 ; Nicholas, baptized 5th March, 1673-4, buried 14th December, 1674 ; Ann, baptized 15th November, 1677, buried 15th February, 1677-8 ; Charles, buried 16th January, 1680-1.

Rosamond, baptized 13th Aug. 1687, was in 1707 the wife of Nicholas Polexfin, Esq., who was appointed 20th May 1710, one of the commissioners of excise in England, at a salary of £800 a year. Her father gave her £3000 as her portion, and £20 as a mark of his affection.

Faith, baptized 6th December, 1683, never married. Her father left her £1,400 ; and she was executor to the will of her brother Blagge Yarburgh. She made her will 25th May, 1758, giving £5 to the poor of Snaith, and £5 to the poor of St. Saviour's, York ; and "to ye old makes out of Bowdam Barr Hospitall, ten genneys ; to my cosen Mrs. Best, ten genneys, and my smolest diamond ring ; and to her daughter Rose, thirty genneys, and my watch with ye pickture in ye middle, and my earings with ye green drops to them. To Mrs. Smith's daughters, a pare of sillver candlesticks and candle cup and gold watch that their aunt Dawney gave to mee. To ye Infirmary in this towne £50, and to ye two charity schools for girls and boys £20." She was buried at St. Saviour's church, 8th June, 1760, and her will was proved the following day.

Margaret, whose baptism I have not found, was the second daughter, and in 1707, wife of Giles Cutting, Esq. Her marriage portion was £2,000.

Henrietta Maria, baptized 8th October, 1667, was maid of honour to Queen Catherine, and afterwards to Queen Mary. Her father gave her a portion of £6,000, and she married at Snaith, 29th March, 1688, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., who died in 1722. (Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, Vol. I, p. 322.) Of her eight children, Anne was maid of honour to Queen Anne; and Henrietta Maria was living unmarried in 1756. Lady Wyvill died 15th August, 1738, aged 69, and was buried on the 17th August, in the chancel of St. Lawrence, York.

Thomas, baptized 26th February, 1665-6, is noticed in Dugdale's *Visitation*. His father left him an estate at Winthorpe, in the county of Lincoln; which, in consequence of his decease before 1724, unmarried, went to his brother James, and still forms part of the Yarburgh estate.

Richard, baptized 1st November, 1680, was living unmarried in 1707. His father had advanced £1,000. to buy him a partnership with Mr. Mollineux, Woollen-draper, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

Charles, baptized 17th July, 1682, went to sea, and returned home to die (I suppose in London) before the date of his father's will.

Blagge, whose baptism I have not found, was the third surviving son. He had £200. from his father, and an annuity of £100. a year. In 1716, he is described as of the city of York, and was trustee to the will of his brother James; to whose younger children he acted as guardian. He made his will 30th April, 1721, and divers codicils 10th April, 10th June, 21st

September, 1738 ; and it was proved 19th March, 1739-40. To his nephew Henry, he gave his silver-hilted sword, his gold-handed cane, and his case of pistols. He made his sister Faith executrix ; and considerately, (for local superstitions are not of modern growth,) adds, "I would have no Minster Bell toule for me." He was buried at St. Saviours, 13th March, 1739-40, unmarried.

Sir Thomas Yarburgh is said in Burke's *Commoners*, (Vol. III., p. 664,) to have another daughter, Alice ; who died unmarried, at New Windsor, 12th March, 1786, aged 97 ; the queen giving her a pension, inasmuch as she had outlived all her nearest connexions. (See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Noble's Continuation of Granger's Biographical History*, Vol. I. p. 360.) She had been maid of honour to Queen Anne, and is alleged to have been introduced at court by her maternal aunt, Mrs. Godolphin. This could not have been the case, as Mrs. Godolphin died in 1678, eleven years before her pretended niece was born. No such person is mentioned by Sir Thomas Yarburgh, or his three children, in their last wills. And one who had a brother's son living, could not be said to have survived all her nearest connexions. Yet, as regards the possibility of the case, there is no difficulty. Thomas Yarburgh, of Campsmount, who was baptized 23rd May, 1687, died 1st September, 1772. Mrs. Douglas Tyrwhitt, of Gayton-in-the-Wold, county of Lincoln, who was born in 1597, on the 13th December, 1703, gave 10s. yearly to the poor of Horncastle. (Information furnished by

Lord Monson to the editor of Thorndike's Works, Vol. VI., p. 148.) A collateral ancestor of Lord Brougham, who died in 1789, is said to have been born in 1683. Mrs. Barbara Davye, born in 1669, died in 1765 ; Mrs. Elizabeth Davye, born in 1670, died in 1767 ; as a brass plate, in the church of St. Helen's, York, testifies.

James Yarburgh, Esq., occur as Proprietor, 20th January, 1715-6 ; after which date the Officials only are named in the bonds or marriage licenses. He was godson to King James the Second, and one of the royal pages ; and was aged eighteen months, 14th September, 1665. He became lieutenant-colonel of horse, and aidecamp to the great Duke of Marlborough. On the 31st October, 1692, he had licence to marry Ann, elder daughter and coheir of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Heslington, by Margaret, daughter of John Calverley, Esq., of Eryholme, County of York ; and Littleburne, County Palatine of Durham ; eventually sole heir to her brother, Sir Henry Calverley, Kt., of whom there is a portrait at Langton Hall. The younger daughter, Mary, baptized 8th October, 1678, married 12th September, 1693, Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq., colonel of horse, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in the years 1700, and 1715 ; and was buried in Ripon Minster, 17th November, 1739. (Burke's Commoners, II. 631.) To her son Thomas Norcliffe, General James Wolfe, father of the Hero of Quebec, addressed a letter, descriptive of the battle of Culloden, in which he commanded a regiment ; which is now in the possession of Major-General Norcliffe, K. H., of Langton.

Upon this marriage, the Hall at Snaith was deserted, as Balne Hall, had been previously; and Colonel Yarburgh, on the death of their father, 8th January, 1707-8, went to live at Heslington Hall: but these ladies continued as joint tenants of the Manor and main Estate; and it was not till the year 1793, that a partition was made, when Henry Yarburgh, Esq., purchased some considerable portion of the share which fell to him, from his cousin, Thomas Norcliffe, Esq., Captain in the army, and Lieut-Colonel Commandant of the York Volunteers.

Sir Thomas Yarburgh assigned lands in Balne, Womersley, and divers townships adjoining, for his son's immediate maintenance, to the value of £400. a year; and gave him £600. a year in reversion. He appears as lord of the manor of Snaith and Cowick, by lease from the crown, at the court holden 5th February, 1730-1. Mrs. Yarburgh was born 2nd April, and baptized 8th April, 1676; died the 19th April, 1718, and was buried next day, at St. Lawrence, York; a week after her confinement. She is described on her gravestone as "a woman excellent in all the duties of life, whither we regard her as a Christian, a wife, a parent, or a friend. Of whom the world was not worthy." Her husband, by will of 15th March, 1723-4, desired to be buried with her, and no inscription to be placed on his stone: and was buried there 9th March, 1730-1. He gave his daughter Ann, his white japanned cabinet; his son Henry the chest of drawers in his bedchamber; his son James his "scrutore;" his son Hesketh the

“scrutore” in his closet ; to his son Charles the “burroy” in his closett : and desired that the cabinet in the great dining room (which had probably been a present from the Duchess of York to his mother on her marriage) to remain in the house as an heir-loom for ever. There are two portraits of Colonel Yarburgh, at Heslington. He had twelve children.

Henrietta Maria, first child, was born and baptized (at St. Lawrence, York,) 13th October, 1693 ; and married there 14th January, 1718-9, John Vanburgh, of Castle-Howard, Esq., celebrated as a dramatist and architect ; who was afterwards made a knight, Claren-cieux king-at-arms, and comptroller of his Majesty’s works. Blenheim and Castle-Howard are his best known works ; and from his design were built Duncombe Park and Robin Hood’s Well near Doncaster. (South Yorkshire, Vol. II. p. 488. See the Lives of Eminent Englishmen, p. 382. Queens of Society, pp. 40, 41. Walpole’s Painters, Vol. III. pp. 151-155. Anthony Wood’s Life, ed. Bliss.) They had only one son, Charles, an ensign in the army, who died in 1745, from wounds received at the battle of Tournay. Lady Vanburgh, who was left a widow 25th March, 1726, appears to have been joint lady of the manor of Snaith 16th April, 1731, and died 22nd April, 1776, aged 86. Her will bears date 15th June, 1769.

James, born 22nd October, and baptized 7th November, 1698 ; was buried 3rd November, 1699, at St. Lawrence. Edward, baptized 13th February, 1699-1700, at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, was buried

the 20th March following, at St. Lawrence. James, baptized 27th October, 1702, at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate ; died unmarried, 3rd April, and was buried 5th April, 1740, at St. Lawrence. His will is dated 28th February, 1739-40, and was proved 15th September, 1740. Nicholas, baptized at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 23rd June, 1704, died 6th September, buried at St. Lawrence, 28th September, 1716, aged 12. M. I. Ann Margaret, baptized at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 5th December, 1705 ; buried at St. Lawrence, 20th December, 1715. Rosamond, born 7th January, 1707-8 ; died the 15th August, and was buried at St. Lawrence, 17th August, 1722, aged 14. M. I.

Ann, born 13th April, 1718, being Easter-day, and baptized 10th May following ; was living 16th April, 1731, as lady of the manor of Snaith, which came to her by her father's will. She had also lands called Swailes, between Balne and Pollington, formerly a rabbit-warren ; and lands in Balne and Heslington. She died unmarried at Whitehall, in March 1738.

Thomas, son and heir, succeeded to estates settled on him. His father cut him off with a shilling ; "he having very unhandsomely disposed of himself in marriage without consulting me." He was born 1st February, and baptized 16th February, 1696-7 ; is described as of Sandhutton, 15th November, 1722 : made his will 6th March, 1740-1 ; and was buried 10th December, 1741, at St. Lawrence. His wife Ann, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thwaites, in 1740 gave a silver waiter to the church of St. Lawrence ; in

which she was buried 27th March, 1753, aged 61. Her will bears date 29th December, 1752.

Henry, born on St. Bartholomew's day, 24th August, and baptized at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 4th September, 1707, succeeded his brother. His father had given him half of Winthorpe and Yarburgh, in the county of Lincoln; and he appears as lord of the manor of Snaith and Cowick, 4th May, 1732. His will is dated 12th January, 1746-7, and he was buried at St. Lawrence the 16th January following, unmarried.

Hesketh, born 26th May, baptized 8th June, 1714, succeeded his brother Henry. He had a house and garth at Hayton, by the will of his grandfather's cousin german, Mary Hesketh of York, spinster, dated 25th September, 1718. Was buried 15th May, 1754, at St. Lawrence, unmarried. Administration was granted 25th February, 1758.

Charles Yarburgh, Esq., eleventh child, and eighth, but sole surviving son, became proprietor on the death of his brother. He was born 10th May, 1716, being Ascension-day, and baptized the same day at St. Michael-le-Belfrey. He was a scholar of University College, Oxford, of which his cousin Francis Yarburgh of Campsall was then fellow, and took his degree of M. A. in 1741. He died 6th August, and was buried 10th August, 1789, at St. Lawrence. I think it quite unnecessary to specify the subsequent descent of the Rectory, and estates of Snaith and Heslington, because it is fully detailed in Burke's *Commoners*, (Vol. III. pp. 661-5.) In Burke's *Royal*

Descents, (Vol. I, Pedigree cx,) a whole generation, namely the father and mother of Mrs. Yarburgh and Mrs. Norcliffe, has been omitted.

On the death of Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, Esq., who died 6th August, 1852, and was buried the 13th August, at St. Lawrence, his nephew Yarburgh Greame Esq., of Sewerby, assumed the name and arms of Yarburgh, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1849. (Burke's *Commoners*, Vol. II, p. 590.) He built a church and school at Sewerby; and re-edified the ancient hall at Heslington, which was originally built by Thomas Eymes, Esq., in 1568; it is said, for the reception of Queen Elizabeth. (See Pope's *Maternal Ancestry*, by R. Davies, Esq., F.S.A. Neale's *Views of Seats*, 1820, vol. V. plate, 40.) On Mr. Yarburgh's death, 26th January, 1856, aged 70, Alicia Maria, his sister, wife of George Lloyd, Esq., of Stockton Hall, near York, (Burke's *Commoners*, Vol. I. p. 245,) succeeded to the estates. As a memorial of their brother, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd rebuilt the church and school of Heslington: but declined to assume the name of Yarburgh, in compliance with the will of Charles Yarburgh, Esq. The estates therefore devolved upon their eldest son, George John Lloyd, who is the present Mr. Yarburgh of Heslington. He married, 22rd July, 1840, Mary Antonia, third daughter of Samuel Chetham Hilton, Esq., of Pennington Park, in Lancashire, and has issue.

A few scattered notices of the name will close my account of this ancient family; one, as Mr. Hunter

has observed, "where the simple possession of the name may be received as a proof almost complete of descent from the main stock." For a branch settled at Appleton, in the parish of Bolton Percy, I must refer to p. 169 of Dugdale's Visitation. One George Yarburgh was of Sidney College, Cambridge; A.B., 1632-3, A.M. 1636. In 1648, August 1st, William Brown and Ann Yarburgh were married at Hatfield. There was a George Yarburgh, gent., of Pollington, churchwarden for Balne, in 1643, who married at Snaith, 30th May, 1639, Ann Griffin of York, and was buried there 22nd March, 1647-8. By his will of 12th March, 1647-8, he gives £50. to his daughter Elizabeth, who was baptized 2nd October, 1641; and his house in Snaith to his brother Henry Yarburgh and his children; names his wife Ann, and his sister Mulgey; and makes Sir Nicholas Yarburgh, Knt.. supervisor.

Having specified the Proprietors of the court, I propose to give some account of its officers, of whom the Commissary or Official was chief.

I am not aware whether Mr. Jobson established his rights, as Ordinary, by an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, (Lawton's Collectio, Vol. I. p. 47,) and whether every proprietor derived a pecuniary benefit from the fees and perquisites of the peculiar. Certain it is that there are hardly any inventories and wills previous to 1580. Certain it is, that in 1693, the profits of the court were worth £30. annually to Sir

Thomas Yarburgh ; and that from Michaelmas 1717, to March 1730, Mr. Clapham, the registrar, farmed them of Colonel James Yarburgh, at an annual rent of £20.

In 1534, the testamentary jurisdiction was valueless ; and for several years after 1540, all the wills of persons dying within the jurisdiction of the late dissolved monastery of Selby were proved in the court of the archbishop of York ; and the dean of Snaith and Selby appears to have acted as surrogate to the chancellor. Instances of this are the wills of Thomas Carter of Selby, 13th December, 1557 ; William Skelton of Thorpe Willoughby, 15th November, 1557 ; Phillip Russom of Newland, 23rd August, 1562 ; William Sedall of Drax, 17th June, 1536 ; John Martynson of Haldenby, 20th November, 1563 ; John Horner of Brayton, 12th June, 1563 ; John Grice of Barley, 15th May, 1564 ; William Nuttall of Neway, parish of Hemmingbrough, 20th April, 1564.

But other rural deans exercised concurrent jurisdiction. The wills of William Browninge of Carleton, 12th November, 1556 ; Jenet Nottingham of Snaith, 20th December, 1559 ; Edward Sympson of Selby, 10th September, 1559 ; John Hodgson of Redness, 26th December, 1559 ; Richard Fawll of Roclif, 6th March, 1559-60 ; Alice Gathorne of Hooke, 25th August, 1560 ; Richard Ricall of Brayton, 16th March, 1558-9 ; were proved by the dean of Ainsty. The will of Robert Theker, of Roclif, 23rd August, 1557, by the dean of Doncaster. The will of Alison Heworth of Hensall, 6th November, 1557, by the dean of

Pontefract. Those of John Gorryll of Usfleet, 26th December, 1554, and Lionell Evers of Snaith, 16th August, 1555, by the dean of Bulmer. That of William Swyft of Snaith, 2nd August, 1568, by the dean of Harthill and Hull. After 1570, those wills which are found at York, were proved by reason of the archbishop's visitation; or in the prerogative court, as having *bona notabilia* outside the peculiar.

I attribute the rapid succession of officials, after Mr. Todd's incumbency, to the system of pluralities, now almost extinct. By Statute 57 George III, cap. 99, sec. 15, license for non-residence is granted to the principal surrogate or official in any ecclesiastical court in a diocese: and I conceive such a privilege or exemption was not then granted for the first time. I think it very probable that, in the first years after those lawless times, wherein "every man did that which was right in his own eyes," the plea of being official principal may have been a cheap way of obtaining a dispensation to hold a second or third benefice. A qualification as chaplain to a nobleman was admitted down to a very recent period.

Sir JAMES ASSHETON, clerk, is the earliest commissary or official who appears in the records of the peculiar, 13th May, 1578; when he is styled, "Decanus, auctoritate regia legitime deputatus." On 9th March, 1580-1, he is styled "Official and Ordinary of Snaith." He was curate of Snaith, and appears as witness to a will of 23rd December, 1567; and publishing a citation 2nd August, 1584. He married

9th June, 1573, Barbara Howorth of Snaith, and had issue Elizabeth, John, Samuel, and William. He was at Snaith in 1589 and 1597 ; and in 1600 is presented at the visitation "for interceynment of a yonge child, the parents not known, procured to be baptized in a private house, and baptized by the said James Ashton." He was not buried at Snaith. In a paper of 1593 he is called Sir James Ashton of Tunstall ; which can hardly be anywhere but in Lancashire. Indeed Snaith formed part of the duchy of Lancaster ; and he may be the James Ashton, son of the Rev. John Ashton, rector of Middleton, co. Lanc. ; who, in 1584, succeeded his father in that family living. John Broke, vicar of Campsall, writes to him, 14th December, 1587, "concerning the habilitie of Edward Cooke of Askerne, my parysson, who is thoughte amonge us his neyboures to be ritche, and sure I am his lande is worthe £10. by yere." (South Yorkshire, Vol. II, p. 470.)

EDWARD ASHTON, clerk, occurs as dean, from 17th August, 1582, to October 4th, 1588. In the inventory of Henry Potter of Snaith, dated 28th February, 1592-3, Edward Ashton, clerk, appears as debtor to the amount of 9s. 6d. I will hazard a conjecture as to his identity with the Edward Ashton, rector of Middleton, from whom descended that diligent antiquary, Richard Frank, F.S.A., and that useful magistrate, Bacon Frank, Esq., of Campsall. (South Yorkshire, Vol. II, 465. Burke's Commoners, Vol. II.) On consulting Dr. Whitaker's admirable account of the

parish of Whalley, (pp. 517, 528, 309,) it will appear that this Edward Ashton was of the branch of Chatterton, or Clegg. It is certain that he was great uncle to Savile Ratcliffe, whom in his will he calls "cousin," and uncle to Dr. Samuel Ratcliffe, Principal of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. (Whalley, p. 293.) I may be allowed to correct a trivial error into which the learned and acute author has fallen. Nicholas Assheton of Downham, says in his Journal, under date of 8th June, 1618, "Walter Leigh came and brought word, that Parson of Middleton, Mr. Assheton, was dead, and Parson of Slatebourne like to succeed." (Whalley, p. 312.) This was certainly Edward, whose will was proved at York 23rd September, 1618; and not Abdias, who was instituted to Slateburne 11th February, 1615-6, and became, in 1618, rector of Middleton. Edward Ashton, clerk, made his will 6th June, 1618, naming his younger children Isaac, Mary, Jane, and Catherine Ashton; his daughter Dorothy, wife of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, and his now wife Dorothy. He made his cousins Savile Ratcliffe of Todmorden, Abell Buckley of Buckley, (whose mother was daughter to Arthur Ashton of Clegg,) John Cudworth of Werneth, the elder, Jeffry Cobb of Mounford, co. Norfolk, his brother-in-law Osbert Prat of Hockwood, co. Norfolk, Edward Prat of Heaveingham, co. Suffolk, and his son-in-law Hopwood, trustees to his will. To his son and heir, Edward, he gave Clubcliffe Hall, in the parish of Methley; which is but a short distance from Snaith. John, brother of Sir Ralph

Asshton, Bart., of Middleton, purchased Burne near Selby, and died in 1649. (Whalley, p. 592.) The name is not common in South Yorkshire, but there was a Robert Ashton of Adwick-le-Street, who by will of 28th of October, 1554, gave "twelve pennyworth of brede and foure gallons aill to be destributed among power people in the churche at daye of my buriall."

SIMON PYNDER, clerk, occurs as official to Walter Jobson, 7th March, 1588-9. He was ordained deacon 28th September, 1561, and priest 8th February, 1561-2, in the chapel within the castle of Cawood; in which, till the year 1630, the Archbishop usually held his ordinations. By will of 18th June, 1558, Richard Pinder of Fishlake, the elder, gives to his grandson Simon, son of Thomas Pinder, "one fillye of two yeres old, and she to be sould when God sends her to some honest profe at the discrecon of Maister Vicar." On 14th March, 1624-5, Simon, son of one Robert Pinder, was baptized at Escrick.

JAMES DALBIE, clerk, vicar of Howden, occurs from June 1589, till his death, which, as the Snaith Act Book states, took place in May 1603.

ROBERT DANDE, clerk, vicar of Brantingham, was appointed 18th May, 1603, by Walter Jobson of Brantingham, Esq., and occurs 23rd May, 1603, and 11th October, 1608. I imagine he resigned his post, when his patron withdrew from the West Riding. George Hall was collated vicar of Brantingham, 11th September, 1622.

SAMUEL WALLER, clerk. Bond given 6th March, 1608-9, and 14th August, 1611. Was admitted curate of Whitgift by the Archbishop 12th March, 1607-8, and curate of Snaith (I imagine by Nicholas Waller, Esq.) 1st May, 1610. He kept the parish register extremely ill. What relation he was to the Benefactor I have been unable to discover.

HENRY PYNDER, clerk, A.M. Occurs 22nd October, 1610. Was curate of Snaith 19th May, 1611, and died in September 1612, but is not buried at Snaith. The Act Book says he was a faithful preacher of the Gospel. His will is dated 6th August, 1612, and was proved 2nd April, 1613. "Whereas I am persuaded my father will give my son Richard some pieces of land in Norton and Smeaton, therefore I give my son John my messuage in Whitley. To my daughters Dorothy and Lydia, certain rents from Buttercrambe, the rent to Mr. Darley being discharged. To Mr. Waller, a book called 'The Contempt of World.' Mrs. Waller, Burton's Works; Mr. Hawtene, a book called 'Opera Augustini;' Mrs. Hawtene, 'Dente's Openynge Heaven Gaytes;' my brother John, 'Musculus Common-places,' which Mr. Nelson of Huggyt hath; and 'Ursinus Cattechisme,' and 'Stella upon Luke.' I give Robert Smythson a book called 'Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven;' to Myles Doughty, a book called 'Perkin's Grain of Mustardseed;' to Henry Potter, 'Perkin's Christ Crucified;' to my wife Dorothy, my Bible." In his inventory dated 29th September, 1613, the books given by legacy were valued at

£2. 9s. 4d., all the rest of his books at £10 ; his paper books at £1. Richard Goodale of Gowdall married 20th August, 1629, Dorothy Pinder ; and Robert Middleton of Pollington, 11th July, 1639, Lydia Pinder ; who might be his daughters.

JAMES WATT, clerk, M.A. Occurs 16th October, 1612; described in the Act Book as "*natione Scotus, in artibus magister, custos spiritualitatis, sanctæ theologiæ professor.*" He entered the University of Aberdeen in 1596, and became A.M. in 1600. He does not appear to have taken his degree of D.D. there, but he may have done so. He was ordained deacon 20th September, 1607, and priest 25th September, 1608, by Tobias, archbishop of York ; had a license to preach 5th June, 1609 ; and entered upon the perpetual curacy of Snaith, and duties of official 1st May, 1613 ; though he was not admitted thereto by the archbishop till 4th January, 1632-3. In the first deed, whereby he gave land to the University of Aberdeen, dated at that place 17th June, 1623, he describes himself as son of Arthur Watt, advocate, of Old Aberdeen, and names his brothers John, rector of East Retford in South Britain ; William, inhabitant of Old Aberdeen ; Thomas Watt, and Patrick Watt. His second deed of gift is dated at Snaith, 15th August, 1625. In each of them a preference is given to students of the name of Watt, Barclay, or Chalmer,—names around which the greatest interest has subsequently gathered. (Deeds of Foundation of Bursaries,

printed by order of the Senatus Academicus, Aberdeen, 1857, pp. 1—17.)

John entered the University of Aberdeen in 1606 ; was A.M. in 1612. Was admitted 10th February, 1612-3, to teach school at Wistow ; deacon 20th March, 1613-4 ; priest 5th March, 1614-5. Was minister of Thorne in 1615 ; and 22nd September, 1618, rector of East Retford. He was buried at Rawcliffe, in the parish of Snaith, 12th March, 1639-40.

Patrick entered of Aberdeen in 1629, and graduated in 1633. He was minister of Sykehouse chapel, in the parish of Fishlake ; married at Snaith, 26th November, 1640, Sarah Lonsdale, who was buried there, 13th April, 1644 ; and by her had a son, James, baptized at Fishlake, 17th February, 1641-2. He married, secondly, 25th November, 1647, at Fishlake, Isabella Cooke, by whom he had Mary, baptized 10th October, 1648, and John, baptized 16th December, 1657. In 1637, May 6th, he was Lecturer of South Shields, and continued to hold that post till 1662. He was buried at Snaith, 11th April, 1663. (See High Commission Court. Surtees' Society, p. 178.)

To the second deed, Mr. Andrew Watt, of Carberton, co. Notts, appears as a witness, and was no doubt a relative. He entered of Aberdeen in 1618, and graduated in 1622 ; was ordained deacon, 19th December, 1624, priest, 13th March following ; and was instituted 21st June, 1627, vicar of Clifton, co. Notts.

It may be a mere coincidence that John Watt, of Rawcliff, was buried at Snaith, 28th January, 1617-8,

and on 12th December, 1615, Elizabeth, his wife. Also, that on 23rd May, 1646, an infant; October 29, 1647, John, the son; and 16th July, 1648, the wife of John Watte were buried at Fishlake. But on 1st January, 1656-7, Peter Watt, aged 21, son of Paul Watt, of *Aberdene* in Scotland, deceased, and servant of Sir John Hotham, Bart., married Lucy, daughter of Mr. Naylor, clerk, of Kirton in Lincolnshire, deceased, at Scarborough, co. York; and, his bride being buried twelve days after marriage, on 12th August, 1658, Margaret Grayburn, of Beverley. In his will, dated 31st November, 1667, he names his sons Peter, Marmaduke, and Richard, minors.

The arrangement by which the services of an assistant minister were secured, has been already alluded to, (see p. 58). The rent-charge or annuity of £10, was settled on himself and wife, or the longer liver of them. She survived till 3rd December, 1666. Her name was Mary; and she appears as an appraiser of the goods of Lucy Wilson of Balne, September 8th, 1643, in conjunction with Dame Faith Yarburgh, but did not write her name. Her husband left her his large bible, and all his goods, except his library. His will is dated September 9th, 1656, and he calls himself "minister of the Gospell at Snaith;" having signed each page of the register as "Presbyter Snathensis." "I give and bequeath unto the King's Colledge in Old Aberdene in Scotland, £20. sterling, in lew of all my bookes, which I intended to give unto and be sent unto the said colledge. To Margaret, wife of William Hill of Heck,

all my right and title in my father's great house in Old Aberdene. To George Lee, my apprentice, 40s. To Mary, eldest daughter of my cosen Burgon, my watch ; to Jane Burgon, 20s. I give and bequeath unto my dear and loveinge friends, Mrs. Sarah Yarburch, and her son Mr. Edmond, to the Lady Yarburch, to John Dawnay, Esq., and to his loveing bed-fellow ; to Mr. Yarburch of Campsall, and his loveing consort, and others my loveing friends, such a book as they shall make choice of, as a pledge of my love and thankfulness. To Thomas Yarburch, Esq., my little Bible ; my books to my brother Patrick Watt, whom I make my executor." Witnesses, Godfrey Wilbore Clarke, John Burgon, John Sibray. He was buried at Snaith, 10th September, 1656, but has no memorial. His three benefactions will keep his memory green. His inventory is dated September 29th ; his purse and apparell were valued at £10 ; the bookes, unbequeathed, £95 ; Sum. £160. 4s. 4d. To be deducted for the doctor, surgeon, and apothecary, £4. 10s. funerall expenses, £10.

JOHN LINDLEY, clerk, M.A. Occurs 10th February, 1656-7, and 1st October, 1663. Vicar or curate of Snaith in 1656, and subscribed the Articles 27th August, 1662. In the confirmation of his appointment as "Parliamentary Register," signed by Sir John Dawney, knt., afterwards created Lord Downe, he is styled Esquire, and Justice of Peace. He was certainly a Wit, as will appear from the following verses by him,

inserted in the register, and entituled "An Advertisement to the Reader."—

"Behold three Armies here in rank and file,
The middlemost of which doth only smile.
The first is led by Captain *Birth*, a man
Whose life is like himself, but just a span.
Brave Major *Wedlock*, next in order comes,
Whose troops are ushered in with lovely drumms.
And to conclude, victorious General *Death*,
Brings up the Rere, and stops my Muse's breath.
Which of these three your names are listed under,
Looke in this Booke! *good payment is no plunder*"

To these, one Thomas Thompson has added, in a later hand :—

"Birth, weddings, burialls, doe divide this booke
Into three partes, therefore in order looke."

He married Susan, daughter of Richard Horsfall of Storthes Hall, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Thomas Lewis of Marr, (Dugdale's Visitation, p. 231.) His wife's sister Jane, married John Ricard, Esq. of Heck; and the John Lindley who was ordained deacon, 17th August, 1662, may have been his son. Another of his name, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Camb., was ordained deacon, 12th June, 1670.

The Rev. Edward Morris, vicar of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, of whose taste for antiquities notices may be found in Drake's Eboracum, (pp. 24, 28, 29,) in 1704, "transcribed out of an imperfect register taken in the times of Oliver Cromwell's Impious Rebellion, by a Register appointed by one of his wise Justices," all the parliamentary marriages. The same thing was done in 1857, for the Snaith entries, by the Author

of this work ; and among them is the cherished name of Martin Headley. The most racy of all the comments of the slighted and down-trodden clergy occurs in the register of Bishop Burton : “ Here begins Sir Steven his usurpation of Sir John.”

ROBERT TODD, clerk, A.M., Magd. coll. Camb. 1663. Occurs 9th December, 1663, 10th October 1665. He was ordained deacon, 15th March, 1662-3, by the Archbishop of York, and was curate or vicar of Snaith the same year, but not admitted by the Archbishop till 19th June, 1665, and then by reason of the Visitation. In a paper, at Heslington, it is recorded that, in the year 1674, an Episcopal Visitation was held, whereupon the Ordinary and Churchwardens were excommunicated for contumacy in not appearing, and Todd, the Official, displaced for compliance. He continued to act as surrogate, and was restored to his office, as he presided as “ Custos,” at the synod of 2nd May, 1683, and had bond given to him, 27th January, 1682-3, and 8th June, 1683. He was son of the Rev. Robert Todd, first minister of St. John’s, Leeds, ejected therefrom by the Bartholomew Act. (See Thoresby, p. 29.) He married, 18th September, 1664, at St. Cuthbert’s York, Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, who was buried at Snaith, 13th April, 1671, and by her had John, Charles, and Margaret, who died young ; Elizabeth, baptized, 12th April, 1671, married, 31st October, 1693, at Rawcliffe, the Rev. Samuel Dakeyne, fellow of St. John’s college, Cambridge, A.M., 1684, rector of Holme on Spaldingmore, from 3rd

February, 1690-1 to 1703, and had £200 as her marriage portion. By his second wife, Elizabeth, who re-married, 6th January, 1697-8, at Rawcliffe, Mr. Joshua Iveson, of Churwell, and was living 4th May, 1730, Mr. Todd had a son George, who died young. His will is dated, 20th January, 1691-2, and was proved at York, 26th September, 1692. He gave his lands, his gold ring, and coat of arms, and his sister Elizabeth Stephenson's bond for £200, to his son. He died, 23rd March, 1691-2, was buried the 25th, aged fifty-two. His inventory is dated 14th April; his library was worth £20; 66ozs. of silver plate, £16; 182lbs. of pewter, £6; one hundred and eighty-two pounds of pewter, £6; eighty quarters of malt, £53. 13s. 4d.; his funeral expenses were £18. Robert, his son and heir, baptized, 21st December, 1665, died, 3rd June, 1734, aged 68; and by will, dated 4th May, 1730, gave his nephew, George Dakeyne, of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, lands in Swinflet and Redness; to his nephew, John Dakeyne, £280, and a messuage in Snaith; and the gold ring, with his coat of arms, (Sable, two bars wavy between three martlets Or,) bequeathed to him by his father, to the eldest son of his cousin Anthony Todd.

There was a person of that name, M.A., of Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1667; and it was a person of that name who, in 1697, became heir to Newstead, in the parish of Hemsworth, and was ancestor of the respectable family of Todd Naylor.

Another Anthony Todd was of Kirby Knowle, in 1594, and names his brethren, Edmund, Robert, and

Christopher. It may be mentioned, as a confirmation of the fact that certain Christian names do very often accompany certain surnames, that a person of that name was buried at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, in 1691; another was living in the parish of St. Nicholas, Durham, from 1540 to 1572; and Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, of Wolsingham and city of London, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Christopher Robinson, Esq., Secretary to the General Post-office, (who was seventh son of John Robinson, of Appleby, in the county of Westmoreland, Esq.,) married in 1782, James, Lord Lauderdale, and was mother of James, the ninth Lord, and Anthony, the tenth, and present Earl.

NATHAN DRAKE, clerk, M.A., official of Sir Thomas Yarburgh, occurs 31st October, 1668. This may be the same who, in 1695, was prebendary of Southwell.

THOMAS NEWSAM, A.M., Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, 1673, occurs 2nd May, 1678, 14th March, 1678-9. He is no doubt the same who was ordained deacon, 29th May, 1670, priest, 21st December, 1679, instituted vicar of Bilton, 30th June, 1685, and vicar of Topcliffe, 24th October, 1693 to 1712. He married Elizabeth Garnett, niece of the Rev. Robert Todd, (Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, ed. Whitaker, p. 29.)

THOMAS LANCASHIRE, clerk, A.M., Christ's college, Cambridge, 1678, occurs 11th April, 1679, 11th June, 1681. Was instituted to the vicarage of Mattersey, co. Notts, 18th September, 1680, and on 12th March, 1684-5, to Harworth, co. Notts; at which

place he made his will, 27th September, 1718, naming his lands in Collyhurst, parish of Manchester, and his cousins Hannah, Isabel, and Cecily Mozeley. On the last of February, 1704-5, he was made prebendary of Norwell, and on 12th September, 1706, prebend of South Markham, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

WILLIAM LISTER, clerk, A.M., St. John's, Cambridge, 1681, occurs as official, 17th June, 1681.

FRANCIS DRAKE, clerk, A.M., St. John's Cambridge, 1678, occurs, 4th November and 2nd December, 1681. He was vicar of Pontefract from 1678 to 1719; prebendary of Warthill in the church of York, 25th Jan. 1688-9; and father of the author of "Eboracum." His son John, afterward vicar of Pontefract, was baptized, 9th January, 1677-8, at St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, in York. (Boothroyd's Pontefract, p. 158, note. Watson's Halifax, p. 250.)

CHARLES MAUD, clerk, A.M., Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1678, occurs, 21st December, 1681, 13th December, 1682, Penelope Maud being a witness. Elizabeth, daughter of John Maude, of Alverthorpe Hall, who died in 1635, married a William Yarburgh. (Burke's Commons, Vol. II. p. 86.)

NATHAN DRAKE, A.M., St. John's, Cambridge, 1684, priest, 21st December, 1683, occurs, 1684-5. He was vicar of Sheffield from 1st October, 1695 to 1713, prebendary of Bilton in the church of York, 2nd September, 1703, and rector of Kirkby Overblows 9th April, 1713. He died, April, 1729. That he was the same who was "Master of the free schools in

Snaith," 10th August, 1681, 12th June, 1683, and 24th October, 1689, is established by the baptismal entry, at Snaith, of his son Robert on the day last mentioned. For, Robert, son of Nathan Drake, vicar of Sheffield, died, 17th June, 1723, æt. 33, leaving one daughter, who passed much of her time at Winchester, with her maternal uncle, Archdeacon Balguy. (Hallamshire, p. 146, 155.) Mr. Drake was instituted, 10th December, 1689, to the vicarage of Market Weighton, where his daughter Mary was baptized, 27th January, 1690-1, and was living in 1727 as wife of —. Dodson ; his daughter Elizabeth, 25th May, 1693, and buried, 14th November, 1694 ; and his son Nathan was baptized, 6th June, 1695 ; but had died before his father. He was admitted master of the grammar school at Pontefract, 22nd February, 1685-6. By his will, dated 15th Dec. 1727, proved 11th June, 1730 ; he makes his wife Elizabeth executor, gives his daughter Betty £250, and his son Joseph his library.

THOMAS PRODDY, clerk, A.M., St. John's, Cambridge, 1619. Occurs 6th May and 13th May, 1692 ; and is perhaps the same who was minister of Eston in Cleveland, 30th June, 1693 to 1696.

THOMAS CROSLAND, clerk, A.M., Jesus Coll. Camb., 1684. Occurs 16th February, 1693-4, and 19th June, 1710. He was son of Thomas Crosland of Crosland-hill, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Brearey, lord mayor of York, which lady died 10th January, 1685-6, and is buried at Bramwith. (Dugdale's Visitation, p. 188. Thoresby's Leeds, p. 37.

Whitaker's ed. p, 125. South Yorkshire, Vol. II, p. 462.) He was ordained deacon 21st December, 1684, priest 15th March following, instituted rector of Kirk-Bramwith 17th May, 1685, and held it till his death in 1714. Richard Dongworth, D.D., of the University of Aberdeen, was instituted 18th September, 1714, (I conjecture under a bond to resign,) and Tobias Wickham 12th February, 1716-7. Mr. Crosland married at York Minister, 21st August, 1683, by licence, (being then described as gentleman, of Cobcroft, a hamlet in the parish of Womersley, at which his father was living when he made his will, 25th January, 1678-9,) Mary, daughter of the Rev. Marmaduke Cooke, D.D., vicar of Leeds. To the account of Dr. Cooke, given by Dr. Whitaker, (*Loidis et Elmete*, pp. 38, 39,) I may add, that he made his will 13th May, 1684, and gave £7 to each of the churches of Riccall and Kirk-Bramwith, "to buy a silver vessel, be it flagon, chalice, or paten, for the service of God's holy altar there for ever." By this lady, who was buried at Snaith, 23rd April, 1694, he had issue Thomas, student of Jesus College, Cambridge, who died 1707; Mary; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Stones of Bramwith; and William, baptized at Snaith, 19th March, 1692-3. He married, thirdly, at Kirk-Bramwith, 1st December, 1708, Catherine, daughter of John Roe of North Crosland, in the parish of Almondbury, gent. In 1727, August 3rd, Catherine Roe, widow, gave bond to the spiritual court of York, to administer the estate of her daughter Catherine Crosland, widow, relict of Thomas Crosland, clerk,

late rector of Kirk-Bramwith, during her lunacy. His second wife, Rosamond, was buried at Kirk-Bramwith, 5th April, 1708. I cannot find his burial, nor any will or administration. His name occurs in a list of tenants of rent-lands within the manor of Snaith and Cowick, which must have been compiled before the year 1687.

PETER WYNN, clerk, A.M., Queen's Coll. Cambridge, 1707. He signed the articles 15th July, 1709, and on 5th June, 1711, was nominated to the cure of souls in the parish church of Snaith. (Archbp.'s Admission Book.) He voted for Snaith at the General Election in May, 1708. Deacon 24th September, 1704; priest 14th September, 1710; curate of Snaith (see above, p. 27) 9th May, 1711; perpetual curate 8th August, 1716, till his death. Instituted vicar of Middleton, 24th September, 1710, on the nomination of Thomas Robinson of Pickering, Esq., whose daughter Elizabeth had married Boynton Boynton of Rawcliffe, Esq. Occurs as commissary, 9th November, 1710, and 12th January, 1715-6. He was non-resident at Snaith after the year 1721; but lived at Wheldrake, as curate of Dr. Charles Blake, archdeacon of York; (See Coates' Reading, p. 436,) and was buried there 8th October, 1740. He had a licence to preach at Snaith, and act as curate of Wheldrake, 19th July, 1728. By will dated 26th August, 1739, proved 13th October, 1740, he gives to his nephew Peter Wynne, son of his brother James Wynne, certain houses in Goodramgate, and the watch that was Dr. Blake's. "To the Rev. Mr. Plumpton a ring, and my share of Dr. Blake's MSS;

to Mrs. Plumpton a snuff-box, a present from my worthy great friend Lady Downe. To Mrs. Betty Plumpton, my god-daughter, Lord Downe's funeral ring. To the Rev. Mr. Barke, a ring. To Thomas Scawen, Esq. my copy of my worthy and affectionate friend Dr. Blake, as a slight memorial of that primitively good man not unknown to you. To Henry Yarburgh, Esq. my copy of his father's picture, which I desire he would please to accept as a testimony of my respect to the memory of his worthy father, and a grateful acknowledgement of the many favours I received from him." Remainder to his sister Anne, wife of John Fawbert, of Baldersby, in the parish of Topcliffe, yeoman. I presume the Susanna Wynne who was buried at Snaith 8th February, 1733-4, was his wife; and John, son of Peter Wynne, baptized at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, 5th July, 1678, may have been his brother.

HENRY PLUMPTON, clerk, A.M., Jesus college, Cambridge, occurs as commissary, 2nd March, 1715-6, and 8th April, 1751. He was son of the Rev. Henry Plumpton, of whom some account will be found hereafter. He was ordained deacon, 17th May, 1711, priest, 26th February, 1715-6, by the Archbishop of York. On 27th May, 1711, he was licensed as reader in the church of Snaith; was nominated by Sir Thomas Yarburgh curate of Carlton, 11th August, 1712; was curate of Hook from 1729—of Rawcliffe from 1733—and vicar or curate of Snaith from 1740 till his death. He was licensed as master of the free grammar school

of Snaith, and assistant minister in the church of Snaith, (both which offices I make no doubt he had long filled, see above, p. 27,) 18th February, 1728 ; James Yarburgh, Esq., nominating him to both.

He married at Fishlake, 31st May, 1715, Dorothy Fairbarns, whom he made executrix of his will, dated 14th October, 1751, proved 7th May, 1767. He was buried at Snaith, 20th October, 1751, but has no monument whatever. His seal bears the five fusils, each charged with a scallop. His wife made her will, 2nd June, 1757, giving to her son-in-law and executor, William Williams, her lands in the manor of Carlton. She was buried at Snaith, 2nd March, and her will was proved, 7th August, 1776. They had nine children. Elizabeth, baptized, 17th June, living unmarried in 1757. Henry, baptized, 21st August, 1718. John, baptized, 10th March, 1719-20, A.B., Clare Hall, Cambridge, licensed assistant curate of Snaith in 1743 : living 1757, when his mother gave him the silver tankard. Susannah, baptized, 24th January, 1721-2, "being the first infant dedicated at the new marble font by the Rev. Mr. Wynne : " in 1757, was the wife of —. Milam. Thomas, baptized, 30th March, 1725, living, 1757. Christopher, baptized, 27th October, 1726, buried, 7th September, 1732. William, baptized, 14th October, 1728 ; not named in his mother's will.

Dorothy, baptized, 12th March, 1722-3. Her father wrote on 8th March to his friend, Mr. Charles Clapham : " Sir, I wish you would order me, by Dyer to Selby, on Monday, three or four crabs, a

large lobster or two smaller ones, one dozen lemons, three Savil and three China oranges : they may come in a basket, which I will return. I can get Massey to bring them from Selby, and when you are at Selby, it is but a short step to Snath, and I shall esteem myself particularly favoured by your company at my christening on Thursday. I have appointed our Club of Parsons on the same day." She married, 1st November, 1753, the Rev. William Williams, perpetual curate of Snaith and Rawcliffe, and surrogate for the Peculiar ; and died, 21st July, 1777, aged 54, leaving the interest of £200 consols to be laid out in the purchase of bread or corn for the poor, at Christmas ; which is, however, expended in coals. (Lawton's Collectio, I. 156.) Mr. Williams was buried, 23rd February, 1775, aged 62 ; and a person named Jane Micklethwaite, of Gowdall, distinctly remembers the dole of bread at his funeral. His will bears date, 5th February, and was proved, 8th August, 1775. He names his nephews, William and John Aselby, of Bristol ; and seals with three Cornish choughs, in chief a lion passant. His epitaph is singularly unhappy : " Hic jacet Gulielmum Williams, pastorem ecclesiæ Snaith et Rawcliffe duo viginti annos."

Edward, born 10th April, baptized 2nd May, 1730 ; became curate of Snaith 16th July, 1753 ; and is mentioned by his mother. He was instituted rector of Everingham 26th May, 1755 ; rector of Sproatley 21st August, 1766 ; and re-instituted to Everingham, 30th August, 1766, both which livings he held till his death.

He died, 16th February, and was buried at Sproatley, 20th February, 1773, aged 43. He married Anne, daughter of Roger Brigham, of Brigham, who died, 1st June, 1800, aged 70, and lies buried with her husband inside the altar-rails of the church of Sproatley. He was of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, but took no degree. (See Poulson's Holderness, Vol. II. p. 269.)

One John Plumpton, grandson of the vicar of Snaith, a surgeon in the Navy, in 1776 wrote to Charles Yarburgh, Esq. ; and the historian of South Yorkshire knew, at Bath, a Mr. Plumpton, who claimed to be his great-grandson, and a descendant of the great Yorkshire house of Plumpton, of Plumpton.

Mr. Plumpton's letters to Mr. Clapham are highly vivacious. On 21st February, 1717-8, he writes,—“You are acquainted, I doubt not, with Parson Taylor's designed expedition to Snath on Monday. We shall expect you in ye forenoon, and be pleas'd to let me recommend my house to you for ye best stabling and lodging. Shall I desire ye favor of you to bring me half a hundred chesnuts, if any thing reasonable.” Parson Taylor was, no doubt, the Rev. Robert Taylor, vicar of Bubwith, from 22nd March, 1713-4 to 1729 ; for Mr. Plumpton writes, 25th April, 1718,—“It is presum'd you will call at Bubwith, and take ye benefit of ye clergy along with you.” Till 1847, the officers of the court rode from York to hold their Visitation ; and it was a great boon to the inhabitants of the district to have justice brought to their very doors. Mr. Plumpton writes, 24th November, 1721,—“I hope I

may be favor'd next visit with yr company at my house, the journey otherways is very expensive to you."

WILLIAM TAYLEURE, Esq., LL.B., Fellow of Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1726, occurs as surrogate in 1749 ; as the first lay commissary 13th February, 1752, and 26th January, 1756. He lived at York, and had issue Katherine, Lettis, Ann, John, and Samuel.

PETER JOHNSON, Esq., the younger, M. A., was sworn as commissary 29th April, 1756 ; and appears as surrogate 31st October, 1780. He was recorder of York, and commissary of the exchequer of the archbishop. In 1764, he gave £200, to augment the curacy of Holy Trinity, King's Court ; and in 1774, the like sum to St. Mary's, Castlegate ; and £50. to St. Michael's, at Ouse-bridge end. (Lawton's Collectio, pp. 17. 28, 32.) He was son of Peter Johnson, Esq., of York, (buried 13th March, 1762,) by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lewis West, Esq. of York, which lady was buried 23th May, 1772, having had issue (South Yorkshire, Vol. II, p. 357,) two sons named Peter, two named Lewis, Dorcas, Ann, Mary, Henrietta ; and Elizabeth, who married, 27th December, 1750, Henry Jubb, N. P., registrar to the archdeacon of the East Riding. Mr. Johnson was baptized 29th October, 1719, and married Dorothy Pyott, who died 15th July, 1810, aged 88, grand-daughter of Ralph Fretwell of Hellaby. (South Yorkshire, Vol. I, p. 260.) He had Peter, John-Lewis, and Elizabeth, who died young ; and Dorothy, baptized 29th July, 1748, who married, 9th April, 1767, Sir John Eden,

Bart. of West Auckland, and had issue ; now represented by the Rev. Morton Eden Wilson, rector of Kirk-Sandall.

TOMLINSON BUNTING, Esq., LL.B., sworn as commissary, 10th June, 1762, occurs 3rd August, 1767. For his family, now represented by the Allgoods of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, see the Topographer and Genealogist, Vol. II, p. 84. He died 17th December, 1768, aged 32, and is buried at Skelton, near York. His widow Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Tomlinson, re-married George Hartley, Esq. of Middleton Lodge, and died 29th December, 1815.

THOMAS WILSON, clerk, B. D. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, A.B. 1747, B. D. 1768. Sworn as commissary January 2nd. 1769. Occurs September 26th, 1780.

WILLIAM COATES, clerk, M. A., University Coll. Oxford, 1773. Occurs as surrogate 1776 ; was sworn as commissary 31st October, 1780 ; and occurs 24th July, 1782. He was rector of Kegworth, in Leicestershire ; and married at St. Lawrence, York, 22nd August, 1782, Mary, daughter of Charles Yarburgh, Esq. of Heslington ; who survived him, and died April 29th, 1835, aged 82 ; as her epitaph truly says, (M. I. St. Lawrence, York,) ‘ universally respected and regretted.’

THOMAS D'ARCY NELSON, clerk, A.M., Corpus Coll., Cambridge, 1766. Sworn as commissary 9th November, 1782, occurs 10th July, 1798. Vicar of Warthill, 11th November, 1774 ; Rector of Holtby, 12th November, 1774 ; died in 1799, leaving issue.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Esq., M.A. Sworn as commissary 18th May, 1799. Official of the Dean and Chapter, and Archdeacon of York; and recorder of the city. He was buried 5th December, 1829, aged 82, at St. Martin's, Coney-Street; leaving issue.

HENRY JOHN DICKINS, Esq., M. A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1795, took the oaths of commissary, 17th December, 1829. He was official of the archdeacons of York, Cleveland, and the East Riding; keeper of the liberties of Cawood, Wistow, Otley, &c. He died 19th December, 1830, aged 60; unmarried.

HENRY RICHARDSON, M.A., Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1829; the last "*Custos Spiritualitatis*" under the old system. Appointed 29th December, 1830; admitted 14th April, 1831; and is also official of the archdeacon of Cleveland.

It would certainly have been for the better convenience of the public, had the Peculiars been completely merged in the Prerogative Court. This is what bishop Seth Ward proposed. (See Daunsey's *Horæ Decanicæ*, Vol. II, p. 78.) The style of the licenses for marriage within every parish in the diocese, would then have been uniform; and the number of persons empowered to supply them might with advantage have been increased.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that there was but one rural dean in each deanery. Doncaster, at all events, was divided between two or more surrogates, each of whom was styled dean, on the same terms, I doubt not, as the following: 'To be agreed between the two surrogates, that if any business

comes to be dispatched before one, which belongs to the other division, he who does dispatch such business, shall answer to the other his fee allowed by Mr. Chancellor. By these means, a desirable agreement will be maintained, and no stop will be put to business." (Craven, 1706, Archbishop's Registry.)

A dean of Doncaster, whose name I cannot find, appears in the Act Books from 1514. On 2nd January 1538-9. "Antony Blaake, A.M., vicar of Doncaster, was admitted dean of Doncaster in a more ample form than before was wont, beyond the form of a rural dean." Mr. Robert Hobson, A.M., vicar of Doncaster, was made dean 30th January, 1555-6. Sir Simon Clerkson, vicar of Rotherham, appears in 1545; John Hudson, 1563; Henry More, 1573-1580; Henry Postlethwaite, 1574-1611; Richard Winter, 1605-1620; William Wilkinson, 1620; Christopher Hutchinson, "Unus Decanorum Decanatus de Doncaster," 1621-1629; Henry Leadbetter, 1625-1638; Mr. Radcliffe, 1629-1632; William Mirfyn, 1632-1636; William Gifford, 1640; Peter Levet, 1668-1672; Thomas Skynes, 1668; John Jackson, 1671-1706; Samuel Leech, 1677-1691; Robert Bankes, 1680-1686; Anthony Preston, 1689; Francis Drake, 1690; Richard Crashaw, 1691; Thomas Woodfen, 1697; Nathan Drake, 1697-1706; Patrick Dujon, 1706-1728.

In 1724, their commissions as "Rural Deans and Surrogates," were renewed to Darcy Dalton, rector of Ashton; William Steer, vicar of Ecclesfield; John

Clarkson, vicar of Silkston ; and John Dossie, vicar of Sheffield ; who were all appointed in February, 1716. Mr. Clarkson survived by eleven years his colleague Mr. Steer ; whom Mr. Hunter calls the last who held the office. (South Yorkshire, Vol. I, ii.) He certainly held only the fifth part, and had jurisdiction over Ecclesfield and twelve adjoining parishes. Every vicar of Doncaster, Sheffield, and Rotherham ; and the curate of Thorne or Hatfield, has regularly been appointed dean of Doncaster, or surrogate.

Mr. Hunter had not met with their seal of office. I am happy to have retrieved that of the dean of Snaith, which was in use till 1706. It was oval, as Mr. Daunsey says (Daunsey, Vol. I, p. 401) those of the lesser ordinaries were ; and rather larger than one engraved in the *Archæologia*, xxi. 546. It is found on bonds of 1577, 1590, 1626, and numerous citations issued by Mr. Crosland. But the most perfect impression is attached to a deed in Mr. Yarburgh's evidences, dated 10th October, 1537, whereby James Yorke, prior of Snaith, lets to farm the hemp and lyne of Snaith, and the alterage of Wytlay. The legend is in five lines : *Sigillum Spiritualitatis de Snaith.*

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Four small signets occur constantly on bonds from 1580 to 1612. A death's head, with the posy "Vive

ut moriens.” On a shield, a fret, with the letters *G. S.* and the date 1547. Another *I. A.* which probably are the initials of James Asheton. The fourth *I. G.* These could only be personal seals, as the 124th Canon expressly directs that no court shall have more than one seal. The above seal was superseded by a circular one bearing the arms of Yarburgh, which does not occur on any document earlier than 1715. The seal at present in use is a circular one in brass, Yarburgh quartering Hesketh ; and therefore cannot be earlier than 1731.

The commissary could appoint any of the clergy his deputies, to receive the oath of persons at a distance. If a special commission issued, their power ceased when the particular business was dispatched. But it was found desirable to have permanent substitutes, or Surrogates, especially in remote districts. (See above, p. 24.)

WILLIAM DALBIE, clerk, curate of Whitgift in 1601, presided as surrogate at the synod of 29th March, 1603, and is styled “Preacher, of Howden.” One William Dalby, M.A. was instituted vicar of Haxey, in the diocese of Lincoln, 26th August, 1606 ; and on 5th July, 1625, a will was proved at York before Richard Bridges, A. M., and on 1st October, 1644, before Richard Wood, LL.D., deputy of William Dalby, A.M., official of the peculiar jurisdiction of Howden. He was living at Howden, 23rd February, 1636-7.

ZACHARY CUSWORTH, clerk, presided as surrogate at the synod of 21st January, 1605-6. Is styled school-master of Great Heck, 3rd February, 1601-2, and of Snaith, 14th October, 1604.

WILLIAM YORK, A.M., St. John's Coll. Cambridge, appears as surrogate, 6th October, 1691. He was vicar of St. Lawrence, York, 26th March, 1679; curate of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, in 1686; and vicar choral of York Minster. He had issue, Edward, for whom Cudworth Johnson, M.D. was sponsor; Thomas, James, and Ann.

HENRY PLUMPTON, clerk, A.B., Christ Coll. Cambridge, 1681; deacon, 11th June, 1682; priest, 3rd June, 1683; licensed curate of Snaith, 23rd November, 1693,—his subscription being in the archbishop's registry. (See Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, ed. Tyrwhitt, Vol. II, p. 224.) Signs as school-master, 11th June, 1697; as surrogate, 2nd July, 1703; and voted at the General Election in 1708. By will of 26th November, 1710, he names his son Henry, (of whom see above, p. 100,) and gave to his son John, and to his four daughters, his lands in Guiseley. His will was proved at York 18th April, 1711, by Susanna his widow, who was buried at Snaith, 29th April, 1742. He died 26th November, 1710, aged 54, and was buried at Snaith, of which church he had been "fourteen years minister." His daughters were Elizabeth; Easter, baptized 17th May, 1698, had license to marry George Milner, of Howden, gent., 28th October, 1734; Susanna, baptized 12th May, 1702; and Ann, who

married 30th August, 1726, Richard Barnes, gent., of Doncaster ; Roger Gough, gent., being bondsman. William Pullein of Hampsthwaite, clerk, in his will lodged at Knaresbrough, and dated 28th March, 1691, names Mr. Henry Plumpton.

THOMAS HOOKE, clerk, LL.B., St. John's, Cambridge, 1714 ; ordained deacon, 23rd May, 1714, by the bishop of Ely ; priest, 21st July, 1728, by the archbishop of York. The interval is greater than usual ; but the clergy of those days seem, as a rule, to have remained longer in the inferior order. He was curate of Carleton in 1715 ; was admitted thereto by the chancellor, 1st June, 1722 ; and held that living fifty-seven years. From 1727 to 1730, he served the cure of Drax ; and occurs as surrogate in 1718 and 1756. He was presented at the visitation of 1733, for having married William Wintringham and Elizabeth Saunders widow, both of Carleton, on the strength of a licence from Mr. Arnett, who was vicar of Wakefield, and thus invalidating the undoubted right of the peculiar court. (*Chronicon Pretiosum Snathense*, p. 51.) I believe he is the same who was instituted rector of Birkby, 6th November, 1751. He was chaplain to the Earl of Westmoreland ; died 15th June, 1772, aged 78, and was buried on the 17th at Carleton. He married at Kellington, 19th May, 1719, Ellen daughter of Hugh Taylor of Coats Hall ; baptized 3rd April, 1690 ; buried 12th March, 1765 ; and had a daughter Ellen, baptized 30th August, 1729, who was living unmarried in 1772, and presented to the curacy of Carleton,—I

suppose as claiming to represent her grandfather, who was joint patron in 1698.

WILLIAM ROMLEY, clerk, appointed surrogate, 29th April, 1756, 2nd January, 1769 ; deacon, 23rd September, 1722 ; priest, 25th September, 1726 ; admitted curate of Whitgift by the Archbishop, 26th September, 1726. He served the cure in 1724, and on 5th October, 1752, had licence to teach school. He was buried at Whitgift, 12th April, 1774. By will of 8th October, 1772, he gives his brother, George Romley, of Macclesfield, his MSS. ; and to his brother, Robert Romley, of London, his old valuable edition of Shakespeare. His lands at Aukley to his daughter, Ann Green, (baptized, 1st May, 1721) ; to his wife, Sarah, the plate she brought with her from Manchester ; £50 to his daughters, Jane Wykes, and Elizabeth, wife of Edward Ridsdaile, of Wakefield, merchant. His son, Robert, who was a surgeon and apothecary at Howden, proved the will, 8th November, 1775, and was himself buried at Whitgift, 14th October, 1812, aged 69. In 1725, October 20th, when Mr Romley gave the bond for residence then usual, he is styled of Ripon.

HENRY BRACKEN, clerk, assistant curate of Snaith, 29th July, and perpetual curate of Rawcliffe, 23rd August, 1775, occurs, as surrogate, 4th December, 1777, 14th August, 1782. Was baptized at Christ church, York, 29th May, 1748, and buried at Snaith, 2nd November, 1782.

EDWARD BRACKEN, clerk, the younger, occurs, 13th September, 1784. He was baptized at Christ church,

York, 9th May, 1759 ; ordained deacon, 14th October, 1781, and licensed as assistant minister of Snaith ; priest and perpetual curate of Rawcliffe, 27th July, 1783. (See p. 18.) On 28th September, 1787, he became perpetual curate of Snaith, and in 1791, LL.D. He married, 12th October, 1779, Dorothy Fisher, who died, 27th March, 1826, aged 70 ; had issue, and died, 22nd October, 1824, aged 66. Twelve volumes in his hand-writing, consisting of choice passages from various authors, with some original pieces, are in the library at Heslington.

These were sons of the Rev. Edward Bracken of York, who, by his wife, Hannah Whitaker, had issue also Frances, Hannah, John, Fanny, and two sons named Gabriel. He was assistant curate of St. Helen's, from 1741 to 1748 ; of St. Lawrence, from 1754 to 1781 ; of St. Crux, from 1743 to 1754, in which capacity he baptized, 23rd July, 1746, Cyril Jackson, afterwards Dean of Christ church, Oxford. In 1754, he became rector of All Saints, Pavement, and vicar of Bugthorpe upon the Wold ; in 1763, perpetual curate of Heslington ; in 1774, perpetual curate of Whitgift ; in 1775, vicar or curate of Snaith, which last he was permitted to resign to his son, 10th August, 1787. He died, 13th March, 1788, aged 68, and was buried, 17th March, at St. Sampson's church.

My Account of the Peculiar Court will necessarily embrace a few notices of the Registrars.

WILLIAM FOTHERGILL occurs, from 1590 to 1606. He was a Proctor of the Court of York, and died, 17th March, 1610-1. (See Drake's Eboracum, p. 339)

PETER ORRELL was "Actuary assumed," at the Synod of 9th August, 1608. He appears as witness to a deed of 3rd August, 1583, whereby Richard Radcliffe, of Snaith, gentleman, sells to Walter Jobson, of Brantingham, Esq., half an acre between Dorgate and Snaith Marsh. (Mr. Yarburgh's Evidences.)

ROBERT HAWTENE, gentleman, Notary Public, was appointed registrar, 14th February, 1608-9; and appears as steward of the Manor Court, from 1617 to 1624. He married at Snaith, 22nd June, 1598, Mary, widow of Peter Barneby, of Pontefract, Mercer, daughter of William Headley, of Snaith, and aunt to Martin Headley, the Benefactor. He had issue,—Faith; Elizabeth, wife of John Warde, of Stainforde; Barbara, wife of Henry Cowper; Katherine, wife of Nicholas Towtell, of Balne; Thomas, and Benjamin, who left issue; Nicholas, his son and heir, and eight other children. In September, 1615, he resided in the Hall at Snaith. He was son of William Hawtene, of Sykehouse, who was buried at Snaith, 31st March, 1619, by his wife, Jenet Fairbarn, and was baptized at Fishlake, 9th December, 1576. By will, dated 23rd March, 1623-4, he gives his son Nicholas all his bookes, "except Plowden's Commentaries, which I give to Edmund Yerburgh, Esq.; and I charge all my children, by the prerogative of a father, that they be loving, dutifull, and obedient unto their mother."

He died, 25th March, 1624, and was buried next day.

NICHOLAS HAWTENE, gentleman, succeeded his father as registrar. He was baptized at Fishlake, 28th December, 1604 ; married at Snaith, 19th October, 1624, Jane, daughter of Oswald Ricard, of Cowick, and was buried there, 19th November, 1644, without issue. His widow re-married, 21st August, 1646, Robert Balland, of Cowick, the Benefactor. His will bears date, 29th September, 1644, and was proved, 5th May, 1645. The cheerful surrender of himself to the Divine will is remarkable in so young a man : "I doe willingly give againe into the hands of my Lord God and Creator my spirrit, which he of his fatherly goodnesse gave unto me, when he first fashioned me in my mother's wombe, makeinge me a liveinge creature. And as concerninge my body, with a good will I commend to the earth whereof it came, to be buried in the chancell of Snayth church, in the place where my father was buried, if Sir Nicolas Yerburgh please to give leave."

FRANCIS BURTON, gentleman, of Snaith, occurs, 13th May, 1646, 1st June, 1665, and was buried, 29th December, 1667. He had a daughter, Faith, who died young. William Burton, gentleman, was a free tenant of the Manor of Snaith and Cowick in 1553 ; Thomas Burton, gentleman, in 1561 ; Nicholas Burton, gentleman, in 1577. Thomas Motherby, who signs himself registrar, 5th May, 1646, and 13th January, 1646-7, must have been his deputy ; as also Nicholas

Ricard, who occurs in 1665, and was in 1682 steward of the Manor Courts of Snaith and Hemingborough.

CHARLES DAKEYNE, gentleman, occurs, from 1669 to 29th November, 1678. William Lake, registrar, 17th October, 1676 ; and Thomas Routh, registrar, 2nd May and 5th July, 1678, must have been his deputies.

JAMES BYWATER, gentleman, of Snaith, occurs, from 11th April, 1679 to 25th February, 1714-5. He had issue,—James, Robert, Henrietta, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Middleton, and Sarah, wife of Samuel Priestley. He was buried, 17th February, and his will proved, 26th February, 1717-8, by Sarah, his widow. She was kinswoman and executrix to Robert Balland, who, by will, dated 1st May, 1693, proved, 16th March, 1693-4, gave fifteen shillings yearly to the chief minister of Snaith ; thirty shillings to the poor of Snaith ; sixteen shillings to the poor of Cowick ; thirty shillings to the poor of Thorne ; and forty shillings to the minister of Thorne. He also states that, by indenture, dated 20th May, 1672, he granted a rent-charge of £3. 2s. to the poor of Snaith. Mr. Bywater was steward to Sir Thomas Yarburgh.

WILLIAM DOBSON, of Snaith, was joint registrar, and appears from 2nd May, 1688, till his death. He had issue,—Ann, Mary, Helen, Thomas, James, William, and Samuel ; and was buried, 12th October, 1710. He had a lease, 22nd March, 1700-1, of certain closes in Balne, Oxney, Dorr, Dongate, &c., also of the Priory land, viz. Freeman's Hagg, Priory Close in Oxney, in

Snaith-field, with the mill balk and hill where the Priory mill formerly stood ; east, west, and middle Priory Flat, and a moor in English moors. He agreed to pay £44. rent ; £10. to the assisting minister of Snaith, £20. to the almshouse, and £30. to the free school ; and his widow held the lease in 1716. (Mr. Yarburgh's Evidences.) His will, dated 25th September, is as singular as his crest ; an ostrich proper, with a ram's head in place of the tail feathers. He calls himself "yeoman, tho' by his good neighbours assessed and paid £4 as gent ; and my dear and faithful wife now making me very serious promises and most sacred protestations, that she will never marry any man more whatsoever, but endeavor the good of her four pretty babes ; in takeing care they have good learning and education, and puting them to such callings as will be most fitt and convenient, according as she shall be advised thereto, but learning I enjoin before they go any other way abroad. I desire my lands and tenements in Kirkbythure, Bongate, and Crakingthorpe, or elsewhere in co. Westmoreland, to be sold and disposed of, so soon as possible that a good chapman may be mett withall ; and the money raised thereby to goe to the payment of those debtes Mr. John Rooth of Bawn Hall, and Mr. George Knaggs is bound with me. My dear Coz. Christopher Thornton of Musgrave, near Brough, to sell the same. To my son William the house I now live in, the great silver tankard, my staff, gun, and pistols, when he attains the age of eighteen years. I give unto my Coz. Thornton,

and to my shee Coz. each £5. I desire no invitations to my funerall further yn Bawne, and yt the bearers may have gloves and hatbands ; and nothing else, but 2d. to the old people, and 1d. byes and girls, besides decencies among my neighbours are pleased to come. I give a guinea to Mr. Plumpton for my funerall sermon. My wife executor, paying £50. to James, Samuel, and Ellenor my children." His widow kept her word and never married, but betook herself to the business of an inn, of which James Yarburch, Esq. was owner, and died 17th October, 1722, aged 49. Mr. Plumpton writes on 3rd May, 1728. "The visitation dinner will be at widow Hopkinson's. She has taken Mrs. Dobson's house, but not entered."

James, baptized 12th June, 1704, was of Coleman-street, London, and acquired a personal estate of great value. He had an allotment at the enclosure 1754, in right of a copyhold messuage, of one acre, two roods, held of the Manor of Augmentation, of two acres, two roods, and nine perches, "reserving a right to an ancient footway over the east end thereof, between Snaith and Carleton Ferry, on the west side of the drain which now runs through that allotment," He made his will 4th January, 1768, giving all his lands at Snaith to William Dobson, son of his late brother William Dobson, deceased, with remainder to his wife Catherine, his executrix. He lived some years after, and this William Dobson died before him, intestate, without issue. Frances, wife of Wilfred Bell, and Jonathan Dixon, eldest son of Ann Dixon, another

sister, were his heirs. William Dobson the father, styled of Kirbythore bridge-end, parish of Bondgate, and county of Westmoreland, gent., joined with his mother Mary Dobson, widow, 21st August, 1721, in the sale of a house in Snaith, A person of that name married at Kirbythore, 8th June, 1707, Frances, daughter of Lancelot Robinson.

Henceforward, all the registrars have been proctors exercent of the court of York ; and it has been the custom to appoint all the clergy resident in York, surrogates for this, as for all other peculiars within the diocese.

CHARLES CLAPHAM, gent., occurs 2nd March, 1715-6. He lived in the Bedern, and afterwards in Petergate, near the White Swan. He had issue, Charles, Henry, and William, who died young, and John ; all baptized at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and buried at St. Maurice, where he was himself buried, 3rd February, 1734-5. Mr. Clapham gave bond 15th July, 1712, to Josias Morley of Beamsley, in the parish of Skipton, Esq., to the effect that Elizabeth, daughter and executrix of Charles Clapham of Denton, deceased, should convey her interest in lands in East Halton, and keep him harmless from all claims of William Harrison of Denton, and Jane his wife, Mary and Elizabeth Clapham, sisters of the above bound Charles Clapham.

I can find no traces in the Archbishop's registry, of the William Clapham, who is asserted by his descendants, in Poulson's Holderness, (Vol. II, p. 44,) to

have been a proctor of the court of York in 1693. On his monument, their ancestor is distinctly called "Proctor of Burton Pidsey ;" i.e., he gathered the rectorial tithe for the impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of York. It is difficult to identify individuals after the lapse even of a few years ; and it is therefore easy to set up a claim to descend from a younger son of an ancient house ; but the selection, in this case, has been singularly unfortunate. For Dugdale's Visitation, (p. 43) tells us that this William, sixth son of George Clapham of Beamsley, was, in 1665, "a Canary Merchant."

JOHN CLAPHAM succeeded his father, and occurs 20th May, 1735, and 10th October, 1764. He was baptized 7th July, 1713, had issue one daughter, and died 26th April, 1765. By will of 27th June, 1764, he gave £50. to the poor of St. Maurice. (Lawton's Collectio, p. 29.)

JOHN BLANSHARD sworn 30th July, 1765, was buried 11th June, 1770, at St. Michael-le-Belfrey. Perhaps it was out of compliment to the Yarbrough family that he gave to two of his daughters the name of Faith.

THOMAS BLANSHARD was sworn as Registrar, 7th July, 1770.

THOMAS BROOK was appointed deputy, 7th July, 1770 ; registrar in 1780 ; and held the courts till 1805 in person. James Fryer, his partner, was deputy from 1790 to 1816.

JOHN ROBERT MILLS was appointed registrar, 12th

September, 1817, by Henry Yarburgh, Esq., and still holds the office.

In compliance with the 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 77, sec. 3 and 4, all the wills proved in the Peculiar Court were handed over, on 8th February and 15th October 1858, to Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

The following Notaries Public appear in the records of the Peculiar. John Dyghton, scribe of the Will-Book of 1612.

“ This booke records no lively note ;
Yet speakes, when lyfe doth cease to flote.”

1647, John Hill ; 1702, John Speight ; 1727, William Plaut, who was a subscriber to Drake's Eboracum.

To make the descent of the tithes complete, I must enumerate the successive curates and assistant ministers. Before the Reformation, both were removable at the sole will and pleasure of the Abbot of Selby. Some chantry priests are named on page 32.

The following Chaplains appear in the Court Rolls ; but there is no evidence that they served any cure within the jurisdiction of Snaith. 1381, William Cruell. 1382, Robert del Hay ; Simon de Alkbarowe, monk ; Sir Alexander Walker, a tenant of the manor, is dead. 1386, John Emyes. 1389, Nicholas de Brantingham ; William Passelew, clerk. 1396, Thomas Grymeston, clerk, of Thorpe ; William Sympson, priest, a tenant, is dead ; Thomas Snell. 1450, Richard Rud. 1452, William de Snayth, monk of Selby. 1454, John Roos ; John Steward. 1472, Robert Shirer, monk. 1553,

Thomas Feney, clerk. 1593, Amos Bedford, clerk, is a tenant, *jure uxoris*.

Of the following there is no doubt. Robert, capellanus parochialis de Snayth, claims in the manor court holden 10th March, 1386-7. John Saltmarsh of Snayth, chaplain, by will of 20th November, 1433, gives to the rector of St. Michael's at Ouse-bridge, York, his best cloak as a mortuary ; to the rector of the church of Snayth, 3s. 4d. ; to each chaplain 6d. ; to the parish clerk 4d. Sir James Broadbent is called curate in 1553, 1554, and 1555, by persons living at Balne, Gowdall, and Carleton. John Nelson, curate of Snayth, is a witness 23rd August, 1557. Sir William Seaisse, or Seyrseye, is called curate 1558, 1559, by persons living at Snaith, Heck, and Cowick. Sir John Herryson, clerk, curate of Snaith, 1557, 1558, by persons living at Cowick ; on 23rd September, 1560, surrenders a messuage in Snaith.

Nicholas Spittall, "who was sometime curate at Snaith," was buried 29th March, 1564. His will is dated 21st December, 1563, and was proved 2nd June 1564, by the dean of Snaith, but is registered at York. He names his hoste Christopher Mangall, and his "hoistis Mangall" ; and gives their son William all his books and a jerkin. To the poor of Snaith, Cowick, and Roclif, 10s. ; and 30s. to be distributed the day of his burial.

William Swift, clerk, curate of Snaith, by will dated 2nd August, proved 31st August, 1568, desires to be buried in the parish chnrch "nyght to the founte on

the est syde of it. I bequeath to the povertie that most neadeth, £3. I will that the honestie of the towne wch shall companye my corps to the church have three poundes to make them a dinner wth. To twentie maides at the day of there marrages to every one of them 13s. 4d. To Matthew and Francis Swift to eyther of them £6. 13s. 4d." William King, clerk, and Thomas Wilberforce, executors ; and William Brogdone, clerk, vicar of Wymberslay, supervisor.

James Assheton, Samuel Waller, Henry Pynder, James Watt, John Lindley, Robert Todd, Thomas Crosland, Peter Wynne, succeeded. (See pp. 83, 87, 88, 91, 93, 97, 99.) Henry Plumpton, who was curate of Whitgift in 1720, was licensed 12th November, 1740 ; William Williams was licensed 28th January, 1752 ; Edward Bracken, 29th April, 1775. Edward Bracken, 28th September, 1787. (See pp. 100, 102, 113, 112.) Orfeur William Kilvington, M.A., held the living from 1824 to 1828. He was vicar of Brignal, from 19th July, 1816, till his death, which took place 17th October, 1854, at Hatfield near Doncaster. He had issue Francis, and Maria wife of Henry Yarborough Parker of Streethorpe, Esq. Robert James Serjeantson, licensed in the year 1828, present Vicar or curate, and also head master of the Grammar School, and surrogate for the peculiar of Snaith.

Although the curacy was augmented by the patron with the small tithes, it continued a chapel donative or curacy, and therefore the incumbent is admitted simply by license, and no act of institution is necessary.

Archbishop Sharp says, (MS. Vol. A. p. 153,) that it is not valued in the King's Books, and so pays no tenths ; and is the only peculiar (viz. exempt from the Archbishop's jurisdiction) in the deanery of Pontefract. Peculiars were generally in royal manors. (Boothroyd's Pontefract, p. 362. The Clergyman's Vade Mecum of 173, pp. 283, 284.) Snaith being such, and also having its church appropriated to the monastery of Selby, had two distinct grounds of exemption.

The following appear as Assistant Ministers :—

William Watkin, alias Bouke, clerk, schoolmaster of Snaith, and curate of Carleton in 1583, was buried 8th March, 1592-3. His inventory is dated 12th March following ; his wages for serving at Carleton from Martynmas till the 25th of February were £1. 17s. 6d. ; his measuring chain and staff were valued at 10s. ; 255 books at £20 ; 17 silver spoons at £4.

Richard Norcliffe, clerk and curate of Snaith, was buried 21st April, 1595 ; his wife Dorothy, 14th August, 1594 ; his son Henry, 4th October, 1596. His daughter Martha was baptized 4th October, 1590 ; his daughter Anne, 4th September, 1593, and buried 26th February, 1602-3. His daughter Isabell was buried 17th March, 1634-5. On 1st July, 1594, he claims 29s. of Richard Richardson, clerk, and Elizabeth his wife, executors of Richard Dighton, deceased.

Hugh Boack, clerk, minister assistant at Snaith, 9th January, 1594-5, was buried 4th March, 1619-20. (See p. 18.) In 1599, he re-copied the ancient parish

register. He was the only curate of Snaith who appeared at the synod of 12th May, 1601. In 1602, May 4th, he appears as curate of Carleton. His son Robert was baptized 11th February, 1598-9, was parish clerk in 1625, and left a son Robert. Zachary Cusworth, (see p. 110.) Thomas Nicholson, (see p. 19.) Was curate of Carleton 23rd May, 1603. On 7th Jnly, 1604, he married Charles Hoole and Ann Haram of Hensall, without publication of banns, and was presented at the archbishop's visitation for not being licensed "by my Lord Archbishop of York that now is." Richard Gleadall, minister, occurs as curate in September 1606, and is styled "predicator," at the synod of 14th February, 1608-9. In 1615 and 1622, he appears as curate of Whitgift. James Sibbald, A.M. of the University of Aberdeen, was ordained deacon, as curate and schoolmaster of Snaith, 11th June, 1620 ; priest and curate of Haddlesey, 23rd September, 1621.

"Mr. George Carte, the first schoolmaster of the free school founded by Nicholas Waller of Sykehouses at Snaith," was buried 6th February, 1623-4. He was A.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, deacon and curate of Snaith 23rd September, 1621. His brother, the Rev. William Carte, M.A, of Wirksope, co. Notts, to which he was instituted 19th April, 1615, administered to his effects : became rector of Handsworth 6th January, 1627-8, and died 8th October, 1644. (Hallamshire, p. 144, 233, 285.) His nephew John, rector of Handsworth, and ejected therefrom in 1662, was father of John Carte, M.B. of Manchester, who by Sarah,

daughter and co-heiress of Andrew Morewood, Esq., of Hallows, co. Derby, had two daughters and co-heirs; (Hallamshire, p. 274,) the younger of whom, Elizabeth, was wife of Gamaliel Lloyd, who died 1749; and great-great-grandmother of George John Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington.

Richard Clarkson, A.B., Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, was ordained deacon 13th March, 1624-5, and signs himself clerk, schoolmaster of Snaith, 25th August, 1625, when he witnessed Mr. Watts' second deed of gift to the University of Aberdeen; (see p. 88,) and was also a witness at Snaith in 1627 and 1628. He did not long hold his post; for William Clarkson, a layman, was schoolmaster on 5th November, 1626, and was buried 16th January, 1639-40. As £11. 5s. was due to him for "a quarter and a halfe schoole wages," it is clear that the usher was dispensed with, and that the whole endowment, £30 per annum for ever, was received by the master.

Christopher Lonsdall, A.M., Emmanuel Coll: Cambridge, curate of Snaith 25th September; priest 18th December, 1625. His father, Christopher Lonsdall, of Cowick, by will of 10th February, 1622-3, gave him a house in Snaith, and adds "Now whereas (as God knoweth) yt so oft happens by ye means of some pregnant headed lawyer, or other busy mynded persone, yt ye testators heirs or executors are caused to wrangle one with another (from which good Lord deliver) and therefore agayne this I explayne my will." John Peables, M.A., St. Andrews, Priest 22nd September, 1616. Had

a general license to preach 11th March, 1617-8 ; and in 1630 was preacher at Lightcliffe chapel. (Watson's Halifax, p. 445.) He was assistant minister March 3rd, 1634-5, 18th May, 1635. He appears as witness at Snaith, 21st January, 1612-3, and may have been pupil to Mr. Watt ; when,—if he be the same who was rector of Wold Newton in 1666, and then aged 70,—he must have been about sixteen.

John Noble was assistant minister, 10th January, 1637-8, when he had license to marry Elizabeth Atkinson of Snaith ; was admitted curate of Whitgift, on 20th February, 1638-9, by Mr. Watt, commissary of Snaith. (Archbishop's Exhibit Book, 1640.) He was ordained priest 21st December, 1634, by Thomas, bishop of Durham ; and Calamy tells us that he was born in 1611, at Asselby, in the parish of Howden ; was M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, and minister at Whitgift till 1646, when he became rector of Kirk Smeaton ; (Boothroyd's Pontefract, p. 488. South Yorkshire, Vol. II, 462.) from which he was ejected in 1662. Elizabeth Ascough of Snaith, spinster, cousin of Henry Ascough, minister of Dunnington, by will proved 3rd April, 1668, leaves £5 to John Noble of Fenwick, clerk. He was sixteen years minister of a small congregation at Pontefract, and died 11th February, 1679, aged 68. His daughter Martha married at Snaith, by licence of June 16th, 1661, George Gleadow of Snaith, mercer.

John Thompson exhibited his orders as curate of Snaith, 9th May, 1640. Edward Barret, clerk, who

was curate of Carleton from 1660 to 1665, signs the articles 6th August, 1662, as master of the Grammar School of Snaith. He was admitted 23rd March, 1665-6, to the King's Medietty of the vicarage of Bubwith, where he was living in 1685. His son Charles was baptized at Carleton 4th September, 1660.

James Greenwood, assistant minister, 5th May, 1696, was buried 18th June, 1697, when he is styled Minister of Heck. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, A. B. 1680 ; A. M. 1685 ; and was Curate of Dunnington from 9th November, 1681, to 26th May, 1684. In the Register of that Parish he tells us he was eldest son of Samuel and Judith Greenwood of Leeds, and born 14th March, 1659-60. (See Thoresby's Leeds, ed. Whitaker, p. 170, where he is erroneously dubbed Vicar.) In his will of 11th June, 1697, he names his brothers Jonathan, of Battersea ; John, Benjamin, and Samuel, of Leeds ; and his brother Joseph, of Harewood, clerk, to whom administration was granted 20th July, 1697.

William Burrowes, A. B., St. John's, Cambridge, 1683, deacon 21st December, 1684, appears as master of the Grammar School of Snaith 21st November, 1693, assistant minister 6th August, 1694 ; and curate of Carleton 7th May, 1700, by Christopher Adams, Esq., and Hugh Taylor of Coats, Gent. trustees. He was buried there 9th August, 1712, and his widow Catherine, 11th January, 1731-2 ; having had issue William, Nicholas, Catherine, and Elizabeth.

John Barke, A. B. St. John's, Cambridge, priest 25th September, 1715; curate of Snaith the same year, at £30 a year. (See p. 27) and exhibited orders 6th June, 1745. His wife Mary was buried at Snaith 1st May, 1718, and he married, 20th January, 1721-2, at York Minster, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes of York, who was buried 25th October, 1758, at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York. Ann Newton, late of Pickering, now of Snaith, widow, by will of 17th October, 1718, calls him nephew, and left him all her lands; giving £10 to her god-daughter Beatrice Conyers.

Thomas Smith, Curate in May 1746, was buried at Snaith 7 May, 1751. Robert Greenwood, was licensed by the Commissary of the Peculiar 28 September, 1751, as curate of Snaith and Rawcliffe, and master of the Grammar School at Snaith; and held both offices till 22 November, 1777. He occurs as surrogate 29 April, 1756, 8 January, 1777. John Blackstone, who was ordained deacon in 1744, priest in 1750, was licensed as assistant curate of Snaith and Rawcliffe, 8 May, 1764, with a stipend of £35., and was curate in 1768.

John Brockbank 1778-1780. Thomas Leech 1780-1781. William Walmesley M.A. 1783. William Metcalfe buried at Snaith 17 June, 1788. Francis Jennings 1788-1789. Thomas Allen 1790-1793. George Henry Storie 1791-1793. George Lawton 1794-1796. Edward Whitelock 1796-1797. John Wrather 1799-1801. Robert Quirk 1801-1804. Thos. Pickthall 1804-1805. William Wright 1807-1811. John Wardell 1812-1814. William Gibson 8 August,

1815-1832. John Ellis 1833-1836. William Davenport 1839-1841. Edward Parker 1856. Charles Best Robinson B.A. 21 December, 1856. Admitted surrogate 31 January, 1857: and the last to exercise testamentary jurisdiction. William James Serjeantson M.A. 1858-1861, surrogate for marriage licenses only.

The unusual size of the church may safely be attributed to its dependence on the mitred abbey of Selby; and from the Coucher-Book of Selby, and the records in the Augmentation Office, the history of its growth and progress may some day be exhumed. As a general rule, such scanty memorials of the founders of parish churches exist, that we may charitably hope these fabrics were "built to God, and not to fame." In 1461, May 31st, William Gibson of Snaith and others give bond in £10 to King Edward the Fourth, for the repair of the fabric of the church of Snaith. (Snaith Court Roll.) In 1555 Margaret Atkinson gives 3s. 4d. to the reparation of the body of Snayth church. In 1559 Adam Wood gives 11s. 8d. to the mending of the same. In 1568 John Ardington gives 2s. to the church works. In 1595, the Archbishop is informed that "they do not communicate thre tymes in there parishe churche yerelie." In 1607 "the chancel is in extreme ruine and decay, and very lothsome for any to see it." Mr. Fothergill promised it should be repaired at the conclusion of the suit between Walter Jobson of Brantingham, Esq., and Nicholas Ricard, said to be farmer of the Rectory. The churchwardens of Carleton and Rawcliffe were compelled to pay their dues to the

repair of the church. George Lambert was presented "for pulling and breaking up of the church boardes, and sayd he would have them, in despite of the churchwardens." (Archbishop's Correction Book.)

The Churchwardens' Book supplies the following. 1613. There was £50 assessed for the repairs of the leads of the south aisle. 1614. Disbursed for the casting of the great bell, which was broken, £8 ; and £5 for glazing the windows of the north side. 1615. Each of the twelve townships repaired their part of the churchyard wall. 1623. Paid 30s. to William Baxter of Carlton, locksmith, for repairing the church clock. Twenty nobles and twenty marks assessed for the great bell. William Oldfield of Doncaster, agreed to cast the great bell ; which was hung up 24th March, 1623-4. This celebrated founder cast some of the bells in Lincoln Minster, and St. Mary's, Nottingham, (See Sir Charles Anderson's *Ancient Models*, p. 113.) and, I doubt not, that unrivalled peal which perished in the late fire at Doncaster. 1625. A lay of £5 for repairs. 1626. A lay of five marks for the repair of the churchyard walls. No doubt the Priory wall. (See p. 36.) 1628. A lay of £10 for beautifying and painting the church. 1630. Paid £10 to William Slater of the city of York, painter, for beautifying the church. The partition wall between the body of the church and the chancel was made up with boards, that the King's arms might be painted thereon. 1634. A lay of £50. Six stalls, on the south side of the church, next the chancel, set apart for the use of Carleton,

Rawcliffe, Hooke, Goole, and Armyne, who "did alledge yt they thought it unreasonable, yt they should pay towards ye repaires yt are to be made of ye stales, seeing they can get no seates to sit in. It was answered no more can they yt come lately from any part of ye parish, because ye stales being common, they yt come first are first served." 1635. A lay of £50 for new making the stalls in the south part of the middle alley. 1646-7, March 16th, William Oldfield of Doncaster, bell-founder, agrees to renew the staple of the second bell for 30s. In 1662, the Archbishop ordered a pulpit cushion and covering to be provided. The churchrates levied on the whole parish, from 1662 to 1664, amounted to £80 ; from 1670 to 1680 £185 ; in 1686 £77 was assessed ; from 1689 to 1700 the amount was £176 ; from 1711 to 1714 £50.

The rate, according to immemorial custom, is thus divided : Carleton pays one-fifth ; Rawcliffe a fifth ; Snaith and Cowick together one-fifth ; Armin, Hook, and Goole one-fifth ; the five west towns, Balne, Polington, Heck, Hensall, and Gowdall, one-fifth. For many years the rate has not exceeded a penny in the pound. 1720. The flags of the porch repaired, £2. 14s. Hollin for the sounding board 2s. 6d. New quarryes, 10s. 10d. For the clock winding up and cleaning, 13s. 4d. A boulte and a stapell for the gat by the Allter, 9d. A snek for the dour of the poulpit, 1s. By the Terrier of 1786, 2s. are allowed for covering the pulpit, reading-desk, and communion table, during Lent, with black cloth. In 1841, Mr. Edward Russell

one of the churchwardens, painted the church, put up a new vane, and repaired many deficiencies in the church ; but as he did it without consulting his colleagues, the Vestry refused to re-emburse him, and he lost £95 by his well-intentioned exertions.

I now proceed to describe the church, of which no engraving has been published.

The Priory Church of Snaith is 172 feet long, and 44 wide. It consists of tower, nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with chapels at either termination of the aisles. The whole of it, except the tower, is late decorated, and seemingly built between 1420 and 1450 ; but probably on the old foundations. A small piece of rubble work remains in the east wall of the north transept. The tower is early English, and not later than A. D. 1250. It measures 29 feet by $25\frac{1}{2}$ inside, and consists of three stages of excellent masonry, with a doorway on the west, in which is an ancient perpendicular oaken door. In the first stage are, a west window (filled with brick) 9 feet high, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and two lancet windows (not glazed,) north and south, each 5 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$. There is a lancet window on the north side of the second stage ; but that on the south is concealed by the clock. In the third stage, there are twelve narrow lights, three on each side, filled in with wooden dog-vanes. An inscription on the battlement appears to commemorate the ill-advised addition, about the year 1598, of the battlement and pinnacles, which are late perpendicular. It contains a peal of six bells, cast in 1778, by Pack and Company, London.

Between each window, whether of the aisles or clerestory, there is a buttress, which rises above the battlement in a tall finial. All the angles have buttresses of bold design, similarly terminated, with the exception of those at the extreme east of the chancel. The cross at the east end is gone ; on the north transept is an ancient Latin cross, with an illegible inscription. Between the nave and chancel is the pierced gable for the Sanctus or sacring bell ; a feature which exists in the neighbouring church of Kellington.

The Nave is 91 feet long, 28 broad, and in height $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It contains six pointed arches, with plain hexagonal columns, and somewhat scanty capitals. The third column from the east on either side (of which that on the south is charged with a plain stone shield, and that on the north with the arms of Dawnay) is double the size of the others, having been strengthened by a square shaft in the aisle. There is a space of 11 feet 4 inches from pillar to pillar. There are six clerestory windows on either side ; and in the second from the east, on the north side, are the arms of Dawnay. There is a handsome south porch, with stone benches, and a stair leading to the "parvise" chamber, which has a decorated window of two lights, and was used till the year 1858 as the Registry of the Peculiar Court. The north doorway is directly opposite ; and, as we might expect, somewhat plain. The churchyard on that side is now higher than the floor of the church by two steps ; though the objection to being buried on the north side was prevalent to a very

late period. Each aisle is 96 feet long, and 16 and a half wide, and lighted by three large square headed windows, of three lights each ; and has been extended west as far as the Tower ; three pointed arches, with bold mouldings, opening into the church. On the north is the Consistory Court, 27 feet by 16, which is open to the church, and has been entered by an arched doorway ; it has two windows in the north wall, and outside the west window, which is perpendicular and square-headed, are the three swans of Selby, and Dawnay impaling Roclif ; the coat of Sir John Dawnay who died in 1493, and probably contributed to the building. This is the place of consistory named in 1584 ; and called “*locus consistorialis solitus*” in 1716. Here the Visitations were held down to 1846.*

The corresponding space on the south side is shut off from the church by a modern brick wall. It contains a window of three lights, and the circular Staircase to the Belfrey, and is open to the Tower. Each transept contains a large depressed window of three lights ; but as they project only three feet three inches, the cruciform shape of the church might easily be overlooked. In the northern is a stone bracket ; and each has a long list of benefactions, painted on wood, and bearing date 1741. There is an unsightly gallery† at the west end of the nave ; with an organ,

* To the number quoted on page 13, twenty-four must be added, which are recorded in a separate book. After 1721, they have been held regularly.

† In 1669, the churchwardens of Dewsbury are presented, for “suffering a new erection in the church, called a Loft or Gallery,

built by Ward of York, sufficiently large for the church. Below this loft, in a space railed off for a Baptistry, but darkened by the churchwardens' pews, stands a marble font, of the date of 1721, and in the bad style then fashionable. It was raised on a spiral stone baluster, and was destitute of a drain and plug, till the year 1857; when the old pedestal was discovered, and replaced by the present Vicar. The pews are square, and not well arranged; (only one is held under a faculty;) and the chancel is not stalled. The pulpit and reading desk are placed close to the chancel arch; but formerly stood two arches to the west. There are three large stoves, one the gift of Mrs. Mary Shearburn of Snaith. The church is lighted with gas; and the whole of the roof covered with lead. The roof of the nave is divided into square panels, painted alternately blue and white.

Beyond the northern transept is the Stapleton Chapel, maintained by Lord Beaumont, of Carleton, measuring twenty-two feet by fourteen and a half, divided from the transept and church by a half brick wall, surmounted by flimsy modern railings, which are from time to time whitewashed. An ancient parclose screen, of good character, existed so late as 1840. In the north wall there are two large square-headed windows, of three lights, the principal mullions of that defaces and spoils the uniformity of the church." Records of the Archdeacon of York. In 1674, Christopher Lawson, Vicar of Gargrave was presented "for causing an organ loft erected in the church to be pulled down, by reason whereof the church is come into ruine and sore defaced." Archbishop's Correction Book.

which have been replaced with wood. In 1633, Gilbert Stapleton, Esq. was presented at the Archbishop's visitation for suffering the windows at the north quire to be unglazed. A early doorway into the churchyard, which is visible on the outside, has been walled up.

There is an ancient blue stone, of which the brass is gone ; part of the floor is laid with diamond-shaped tiles, and the altar has evidently been at the east, beneath a small window of three lights. On the north wall is a mural monument of white marble, with a bust of a lady, and two weeping cherubs, from the studio of Samuel Carpenter, of York, carver.

"This monument, made in memory of the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Stapleton, wife to Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton, Bart., (daughter to the Right Honourable Robert late Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Generall of his Majesties forces at Edghill fight in the year 1642, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) she dyed Feb. ye 28, Anno Dom. 1683."

In this chapel were buried, 1584 December 8th, Mrs. Elizabeth Stapleton of Quousque ; 1584-5 January 18th, Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight, of Hurst ; 1592 June 14th, Mrs. Barbara, daughter of Brian Stapleton, Esq. ; 1606 December 15th, Mr. Bryan Stapleton, (head of that noble house) Carleton ; 1683-4 March 3rd, Lady Elizabeth Stapleton ; 1706-7 February 19th, Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart. of Carleton ; 1849 December 12th, Thomas Stapleton, Esq., of London ; an Antiquary, whose profound learning would

entitle him to the highest respect, did no proof of it exist beyond the Plumpton Correspondence. But he was not less distinguished, in the walks of curious research and general literature, than his brother, the late Lord Beaumont, in scientific pursuits. *Requiescant in pace.*

On a plain slab is this inscription :—"Here lie the remains of Thomas Stapleton, F.R.S. F.S.A. second son of Thomas Stapleton of Carlton Hall, and of Maria his wife, who died on the fourth day of December, 1849, in the forty-fourth year of his age."

Beyond this is the Vestry, a low room, ceiled and with a boarded floor, raised a step above the floor of the church, and extending to the extreme east. It has two florid windows on north and east, and is coeval with the church; which makes it one of the earliest vestries known to exist. The communion plate was formerly kept here in an oaken chest, hewn out of a solid piece of timber, which was unable to resist the attacks of some daring burglars, who, in or about the year 1821, broke into the church and stole it all. There were two silver chalices with covers, two silver patens, and a large silver flagon, bearing this inscription,—“the gift of Martin Headley, of Snaith, deceased April 9th, 1687.” The Lord’s table was garnished only with pewter till the year 1860, when Mr. and Mrs. Yarburgh, of Heslington, gave a handsome silver service to the church. At the same time, Louisa Maria, Dowager Viscountess Downe, gave an altar cloth.

The Chancel is fifty-five feet long and twenty-two broad. There is a window of three lights in the south wall, one of two lights in the north, and at the east end is a stately decorated window of five lights, with bold mullions, not unlike that at Carlisle. Many of the quaterfoils, which, from the outside appear so beautiful, are hidden by the flat ceiling, which has been brought so low as to destroy the chancel arch. While the outside height is thirty feet, the inside is not twenty-four. Part of this window, to the height of four feet, was filled with brick till the year 1857, when it was glazed by Mr. Yarburgh, who also painted the walls and ceiling of the chancel. The same year, the altar rails, which are painted deal, and of bad design, were placed across the chancel, close to the vestry door. A square aumbry or recessed locker in the east wall, immediately below the window, occupies an unusual position. There is a niche in the south pier which supports the chancel arch, inscribed *Sc̄a Sītha*. There can be no doubt that the Saxon saint, Sythe or Osyth, is intended. Her church and town are in Essex; a chantry in honour of her existed in 1534, in the church of Warcop, Westmoreland, and at Skeeby, in the parish of Easby, in the county of York. (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Allen's Yorkshire, VI. 351.)

I suspect that this inscription is one of those canting allusions to the names of persons or places, so common in heraldry. The word Snath, signifies to cut or sever; and the name given to it in Domesday book, Sneyd or Esneid, has the same meaning. The ancient family of

Sneyd, of Staffordshire, bears on a silver shield a sable Scythe. I conceive that the name was derived from the geological formation ; a narrow semi-circular ridge of clay and red sandstone dividing the marshes and ings of Birkin, Haddlesey, Coats, Carleton, and Drax, from the carrs of Pollington, and the watery districts of Balne. (See Professor John Phillip's Geological map of Yorkshire, published in 1853.)

Inside this column is a low doorway, opening on a circular stone stair, which anciently led to the roodloft. The hole cut in the opposite column for the main beam or balk to rest on, is still visible. Close to this, immediately facing the priest's door, is the poor box, (See Canon 84.) which was plundered about forty years ago, and has never since been used. Its dismantled and forlorn condition suggests the enquiry, whether rich or poor have lost most by the cessation of these free-will offerings ?

The Dawnay Chapel, maintained by Lord Viscount Downe of Cowick, is entered by the chancel or priests' door, and measures thirty feet by fifteen. It is quite open to the south transept, and divided from the chancel only by two pointed arches, between which are the arms of Dawnay in stone. There is a window of three lights east, and two similar windows in the south wall ; between them is a shallow square recess, with a battlemented moulding.

On an altar tomb, with the maunch and orle of cinquefoils impaling Dawnay, is the following :—
 “ Hic jacet Radulphus Aclome, et Margareta uxor

ejus, una filiarum Johannis Dawney Armigeri, qui obierunt nono die mensis Maii, anno Domini MCCCCXXXVI, quorum animis parcet Deus. Amen.

The large altar tomb, built against the east wall, contains six panels with shields on the south, three on the west, and a pointed arch, with three shields on the north. It occupies the post assigned to founders of churches, and few families have so good a title to the distinction. The arms cut in stone identify it as the tomb of Sir John Dawnay, Kt., who died 30 October, 1493, having by his wife Agnes Roccliffe, Sir Guy Dawnay of Cowick and Sessay. The chevron of Roccliffe is charged with what might be either a mullet, or a chess-rook. The following charges were bestowed on it in 1857, *pietatis erga*, by the Author of this work : Dawnay, impaling Roclif, Laund, Newton, Barden, and Darel ; Dawnay, impaled by Aclom, Langton, Dalison, Palmes, and Saltmarsh. It is covered by a fine slab of marble ; and is about four feet high. Close to it is a large square bracket or shelf, with Dawnay impaling Roccliffe, which may have been used as a credence-table. There is a niche for a light, just above the altar-tomb, and above it a plain shield. The family vault is raised about two feet from the ground ; and has the following inscriptions, renewed by the care of William Henry, Seventh Lord Downe. “ Hic jacet sepultus Johannes Dawnay, Armiger, Filius et hæres Thomæ Dawnay, qui obiit 13 die Martii, Anno Domini 1629, anno ætatis 36. Thomas Dawnay, filius minor natu Thomæ Dawnay Militis, 12 Februarii, 1613, ætatis 21.

Georgius Dawnay, filius tertius, 3 Septembris, 1637, ætatis 38. Richardus Dawnay, quartus filius, 15 Augusti, 1636, ætatis 32."

The house of Dawnay is highly distinguished among the families of Yorkshire ; and deserves a separate consideration. Meantime, I may state the names of some of its members, whom the Parish Register records as having been interred in what Sir Thomas Dawnay calls "the chancell or isle of Snaith church, belonging to our family, wheare our ancestors have bin buryed hearetofore." 1543, July 20, Susan, daughter of Sir Thomas Dawnay. 1585, October 8, Dame Edyth Dawnay, her mother. 1596, September 3, Margaret, and on 17 October, 1598, Anne, daughters of Sir Thomas Dawnay. 1605, August 25, Mrs. Julian Dawnay, of Snaith. 1620-1, January 15, Mr. John Dawnay, of Cowick. 1629, April 19, Marmaduke Dawnay, of Cowick, Esq. 1639, April 19, Thomas Dawnay, Esq., of Cowick, (eldest brother of the first Peer, and baptized at Snaith, 15 December, 1616.) 1639, December 2, The right worshipfull and much honoured Lady, the Lady Faith Dawnay, of Cowick. 1642, May 22, Sir Thomas Dawnay, Knight. 1643-4, March 4, John, son of Sir Christopher Dawnay, Baronet. 1662-3, February 21, Elizabeth, Lady of Sir John Dawnay, Baronet, of Snaith ; and eight of her children. 1668, May 1, William, son of Sir John Dawnay. 1695, October 9, John Lord Viscount Downe. 1709, May 20, Dorothy, Lady Dawnay. 1741, May 21, Henry 2nd, Lord Viscount

Downe ; four of his children who died young ; Mildred, wife of Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, buried 2 September, 1725 ; William, buried 28 May, 1742, aged 51 ; and John, his son and heir, 8 August, 1740. 1725, April 6, Henry, son of the Honourable John Dawnay, Esq. 1729, April 19, The Honourable Charlotte, wife of John Dawnay, Esq., son and heir to Henry Lord Viscount Downe. 1781, January 2, John Pleydell, 4th Viscount Downe. 1812, May 11, Lora, Dowager Viscountess Downe, of London. 1832, March 2, John Christopher Burton, 5th Viscount Downe.

It is a fortunate arrangement that some of our finest sepulchral memorials are placed in country churches, where there is little to withdraw the eye from a careful study of their beauties. Snaith possesses one monument, which deserves to be better known. All who admire Chantrey's works (and who does not ?) will find a noble piece of sculpture from his Studio, bearing the date 1837. The price was a thousand guineas. There was considerable difficulty in finding a block of white Carrara marble sufficiently large for the purpose. Whether the pedestal be not too high ;—whether the statue would not have appeared to greater advantage in the side-chapel,—are questions which admit of some difference of opinion. The figure is that of John Christopher, 5th Lord Downe, in his Parliament robes ; and is placed immediately under the chancel arch. The dignity of the Peer blends most gracefully with the natural amiability of the man ; and it is said to be an excellent likeness of one

who is remembered with regret. (See a fine engraving of the same nobleman.) It bears the following inscription.

VISCOUNT DOWNE
 BARON DAWNAY OF COWICK
 COLONEL OF THE 2ND WEST YORK MILITIA
 BORN 15TH NOVEMBER 1764
 DIED 18TH FEBRUARY 1832
 TO PERPETUATE
 IN THE PLACE WHICH HE LOVED
 THE REMEMBRANCE
 OF HIS VIRTUES, AND
 OF THE KINDNESS
 WITH WHICH HE DIFFUSED
 COMFORT AND HAPPINESS AROUND HIM
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
 BY HIS WIDOW.

In the east window are some fragments of canopies, &c., in stained glass, and Dawnay impaling Neville. In the south window next it, Dawnay and Neville,—France and England quarterly,—B. fretty A. impaling A. a fess G.—and a squirrel sejant. In the south window next the Priests' door are, Or a fess between 3 crescents Sable—a broken shield impaling Dawnay—and Aclom quartering some coat (perhaps Moreby) now destroyed. There are four hatchments in the chapel; and the following insignia of a Knight. A genuine helmet,—a sword of wood, covered with black leather;—a surcoat of paper, with Dawnay and five quarterings, viz: Newton, Darel, Percy of Kildale, Percy, Aton, with Legard on an escutcheon of pretence; a wooden shield of the same arms, a gauntlet of

wood, and an ancient spur. These have belonged to Sir Thomas Dawnay, who died in 1642. There is a small round shield of later date, as it has a Baron's coronet. There is a pair of spurs hung near, and part of a hawk trussing a duck, the crest of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh.

Inside the altar-rails is a splendid slab of black marble, measuring ten feet by five, and a foot thick.

The figure is of a mitred abbot, with a pastoral staff in his left hand, the crook turned outwards, under a triple canopy of decorated finials ; there has been a coat of arms on either side of the head ; and emblems at each corner and middle point of three incised lines of the inscription. I am aware that, as a rule, mitred abbots who hold the pastoral staff in their left hand, hold the crook turned *inwards*, and bishops outwards. (Cambridge Camden Society's Hints on the Study of Eccl. Antiquities, ed. 1842. p. 31) If no exception to the rule can exist, we have here a Suffragan Bishop. Had the brass been spared, it would have been finer than any now remaining at Selby ; where is still a slab incised with the name of William Snayth.

It was not unusual (see Durham and Obituary Rolls, p. xv. Jarrow and Wearmouth Rolls, p. 233. New Monasticon, Vol. III. p. 495) for the Prior of a convent, who had grown weary of the intrigues and quarrels which prevailed in all monastic establishments, "*senectutis et impotentiae sentiens incommoda*," to retire to one of the dependent cells, on the understanding that he should not be disturbed or removed ;

and no doubt the insignia of his former office would be represented on his tomb. Or this may be the effigy of a native of Snaith, who died Abbot of some monastery other than that of Selby. A monk of Bardeney, Co. Lincoln, in 1456 writes this apology for a coarsely executed initial letter :

“ Hortor ego Thomas de Snayth ne sit pede trita
Littera precedens quia non est arte polita.”

which may be thus translated :

“ I, Thomas of Snayth, beg you wont spurn my letter,
Which, if polished with skill, I admit, had been better.”

The question is, could it be an Abbot of Selby at all? The four Abbots from 1368 to 1466 are buried at Selby. Gilfred de Gatesby, their immediate predecessor, who became abbot in 1341, died in 1367, not in 1361, as stated by Dr. Burton ; (New Monasticon, Vol. III. p. 497 ;) but where he was buried is not known. The style of the carving better agrees with the date of his death, than with 1475, the date of death of John Sharowe abbot from 1466 ; who appears 17th January, 1472, as claiming land of Robert Cave, in the manor court of Snaith and Cowick. One John Sharowe, alias Freman, of York, by will dated 7th November, 1438, desires to be buried at St. Crux, and gives to his son John Bedford a tenement in little St. Andrewgate, between lands of Robert, son of Sir Alexander de Nevill, and the prior and convent of Warton. Sir William Sharowe was Rector of Adlingfleet from 1473 to 1495. Sir Thomas Sharowe is witness at Whitgift in 1554 and 1555.

But I quit the field of conjecture, for that of stern reality. “Omnes eodem cogimur.” How little should we suppose that, from 1556 to 1856, nearly 25,000 persons have been buried in this church and cemetery ! The three centuries run thus : 9582, 8799, 5813 ; the reduction being caused by the opening of new ground at Rawcliffe and Goole ; and, of late years, at Balne, Hensall, and Cowick. I shall preserve what monuments there are, without respect of persons ; all the more willingly because of the following remarks from my friend Mr. Hunter. “The prospect is, that we shall in a few years be deprived of all the evidence of this kind which we now possess. The destruction of the parish monuments is like the destruction of a manuscript existing in a single copy ; and if there are many dull pages in a churchyard, so I am afraid there are in many manuscripts ; and in both they are atoned for by passages of interest,—either for the information they convey, or the appeal they make to the imagination or the feelings.” I shall not print *in extenso* any inscriptions which have been previously referred to.

In the Chancel :

“Here lyeth the body of Martin Headley, Gent., son of Charles Headley of Snaith, who departed this life ye 9th of April, 1687, aged 65.” Edward Bracken, LL.D. 1824, aged 66 ; Dorothy his wife, 1826, aged 70. Henry Plumpton, 1710, aged 54. William Dobson, 1710 ; Mary his wife, 1722, aged 49. William Williams, 1775, aged 63 ; Dorothy his wife, 1777, aged 54. John Eadon, gentleman, died 14th October,

1843, aged 88. Richard Townrow of Gowdall and Snaith, sometime of Conisbrough, gent., 22nd November, 1807, aged 61 ; Sarah his wife, 29th January, 1812, aged 60. William Routh of Pollington, gent., 13th August, 1827, aged 47 ; Ann his wife, 9th August, 1819, aged 36 ; Harriet their daughter, 27th October, 1819, aged 1. Joseph Fisher Routh, 3rd March, 1838, aged 31. William Routh, 16th July, 1844, aged 30. Isabella Serjeantson, widow of the late Major Serjeantson, and mother of the Rev. R. J. Serjeantson, Vicar of Snaith ; she died 5th July, 1834, aged 62, at Fulford near York, most deeply and sincerely lamented by her friends and children. William Shearburn, 24th August, 1846, aged 54 ; Edith Margaret White his grandchild, 14th September, 1845, aged four months. John Ricard of Heck, Esq., 2nd February, 1669-70, aged 58. Grace, wife of Mr. Richard Evans, daughter of Mr. Green of Banks, in Cauthorne parish, 10th December, 1687, about the foure and thirtyth yeare of her age.

In the Nave :

Rev. Mr. Robert Todd 23rd March, 1692, aged 53. Mr. Robert Todd, his son, 3rd June, 1734, aged 68. Mr. John Dakeyne, his grandson, 7th December, 1751, aged 53. Mr. James Greenwood, 15th June, 1697, aged 38. Mr. Thomas Kellinton, of Cowick, 8th September, 1742, aged 51. Mr. John Walker, senior, of Rawcliff, 6th September 1751, aged 70. Thomas, son of Joseph and Mary Fisher, of Pollington, 24th April, 1780, aged 11. Richard Horncastle, of Snaith, gen-

tleman, 2nd July, 1702, aged 56. Rebeka, his second daughter, 5th April, 1691, aged 1. Martha, his third daughter, 23rd April, 1694, aged 1. Mr. James Bywater, gentleman, 7th February, 1717. Mr. Thomas Middleton, of Cowick, 29th December, 1755, aged 71. Elizabeth, his wife, 21st February, 1759, aged 73. James, their son, 2nd August, 1754, aged 31. Thomas, their son, 6th February, 1730, aged 10. Elizabeth, their daughter, 23rd August, 1747, aged 29. William Middleton, son of Mr. Thomas Middleton, 16th January, 1780, aged 67. Hannah, his wife, 4th July, 1774. Also Ellen Ellen, sister of the said William Middleton, 18th August, 1780. Mr. John Denham, of Snaith, 24th May, 1743. Here lyes interred the body of Thomas Johnson, gentleman, who had ye honour of being servant in ye Lord Downe's family 66 years : he died much beloved and lamented by all yt knew him ; August ye 13th, 1732, aged 73 years.

In the North Aisle :

John Hardy, gentleman, 1762, aged 54. William Hardy, gentleman, 1774, aged 28. Anne, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hardy, 1778, aged 2. Samuel Farrah, of Cowick, 1851, aged 75. Mr. William Kellam, apothecary, 1751, aged 62. Ann, widow of Mr. William Kellam, apothecary, 1743, aged 59. Samuel Scotcherd, of Pollington, 1794, aged 82. Mary, his wife, 1764, aged 35. Mary Barker, their daughter, 1814, aged 52, and five of her children, who died young ; Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, and Harriet. Thomas Barff, gentleman, 19th June, 1794,

aged 82. Anne, his wife, 20th June, 1786, aged 69. Ann, daughter of William Perkins, surgeon in Snaith, 10th November, 1754, aged 2. William Perkins, gentleman, 26th October, 1777, aged 55. Margaret, his wife, 19th August, 1790, aged 65. William Perkins, surgeon, 8th September, 1841, aged 52. Thomas Edward, his son, 18th March, 1851, aged 18. Louisa, his daughter, 25th May, 1851, aged 25. William Gray, gentleman, 31st March, 1750, aged 55. Mr. John Bingley, gentleman, eminently distinguished for his Practice in the Law, 20th May, 1789, aged 70. Elizabeth, widow of John Hardy, the elder, apothecary, died at York, 6th June, 1791, aged 84. Mr. John Hill, mercer, 13th July, 1735, aged 49. Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fairborn, late of Fishlake, 3rd July, 1744, aged 56. Charles, their son, 30th July, 1751, aged 29. William Smith, of Cowick, 1849, aged 62. Sarah, his wife, 1846, aged 55. Thomas Foster, of Rocliff, gentleman, 10th January, 1709, aged 62. Thomas Foster, of Cowick, gentleman, 4th January, 1726, aged 63. Jane, his wife, 20th May, 1752, aged 70. Thomas Motherby, 23rd November, 1718. Hannah, his wife, 10th June, 1697. William Motherby, their son, 13th July, 1724. In black letter, on a large slab. "*Hic jacent Robertus Clark de Goldall et Rosa uxor ejus, una filiarum Johis Buirr Armigeri, qui obierunt quinto die mensis Maii anno Domni millesimo ccccc. quinquagesimo octavo. quorum animabus parcet Deus. Amen.*"

In the North Transept, and close to the Stapleton chapel, are two blue slabs, raised about a foot from the floor. The first bears Boynton and Strangeways in a lozenge. "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton, relict of Boynton Boynton, Esq., late of Rawcliffe, in this parish. She was the daughter of Thomas Strangeways, Esq., late of Pickering, in this county, by Jane, his wife, and died the 29th January, 1729, in the seventieth year of her age." The other, Boynton, with a crescent for difference, mantle and crest. "Hic situs jacet Matthæus filius Boynton Boynton de Rockcliffe Armigeri Qui cælis animam 22^o Feb. terræ corpus 24^o Feb. ætatis mense quinto reposuit Infans Anno Domini M.DC.C.V. Prædictus etiam B. Boynton, ex Prosapia de Appleyard oriundus, Matthæo Boynton Ar: Hæres Ascitus. Qui ob. Apr. 10, A.D. 1725, ætat 52." Above, on a mural monument, is the following. "Sacred to the memory of Matthew Boynton, of Rawcliffe, Esq., who died April 2nd, 1795, aged 54 years. He was the second son of Richard Langley, of Wykeham Abbey, in this County, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Boynton Boynton, of Rawcliffe, Esq. He took the name of Boynton, as heir to the estate of his maternal grandfather."

In the South Aisle :

John Routh, gentleman, 25th July, 1717, aged 60. Mary, his wife, 14th February, 1729-30. John Routh, of Pollington, 5th February, 1785, aged 51. Rebecca, his wife, 13th October, 1823, aged 92. John Routh, their

son, 25th February, 1786, aged 14. Susanna Wynne, 6th February, 1733; *Hoc saxum posuit amicitiae erga Eliza Barke*. Mary, wife of Mr. Breasley, 13th February, 1744, aged 53. Jane, wife of Edward Jackson, 2nd March, 1674. Ellin, wife of Edward Jackson, 23rd November, 1695. William Wintringham, 1738, aged 45. (See *Chronicon Pretiosum Snathense*, p. 51.) Mary, his wife, daughter of William Beckwith, of Thurcroft, in the parish of Laughton, Esq., 7th October, 1734, aged 33. Edward Russell, supervisor, 1846, aged 66, and five of his children; viz:—Jane, 1832, aged 21; Eliza, 1834, aged 17; William, 1835, aged 23; Elizabeth, 1836, aged 27; Rebecca, 1840, aged 16. On a board, hung on the west wall; Richard Hudson, of Snaith, apothecary and surgeon, formerly the surgeon's mate on board his Majesty's Ship *Fauckland*, (son of John Hudson, of Snaith, mercer.) 19th June, 1733, aged 27. Mr. John Hudson, Senior, on mercer, 26th June, 1740, aged 67.

There is no monument in this Churchyard of remote antiquity; like that curious effigy at Kellington, of a man, his dog, and a serpent, which has so many centuries defied the weather, and the ravages of time. In the seventeenth century, the sepulchral memorials placed in churchyards ceased to be of good design and durable materials. The earliest I know of is that to Mr. Carte, (see above, p. 125, *Hallamshire*, p. 285,) who died in 1644. The earliest I have seen is at Thorparch, in this county, to James Fearne of York, Inn-holder, who died 5th May, 1676.

George Atkinson, 1847, aged 93 ; Hannah his wife, 1841, aged 79. Samuel Ainley of Thorne, 1831, aged 67 ; Mary his wife, 1826, aged 63. John Aucock, 1844, aged 17. William Atkinson of Newbridge, 1844, aged 52 ; Sarah his wife, 1811, aged 23. Wilism Atkinson of Newbridge, 1855, aged 66.

Caroline Burley, 1832, aged 22. Maria, wife of Thomas Bramley, 1851, aged 57. Betty Bradley, 1838, aged 80. Sarah Bradley of Pollington, 1855, aged 72. Ann, wife of John Bean of Hensall, 1855, aged 54 ; John Bean her son, 1836, aged 9. George Bean, 1836, aged 40 ; Sarah his wife, 1821, aged 28. Ann wife of John Bean of Bury, co. Lancaster, 1855, aged 23. John Bean of Cowick, 1800, aged 51. Susannah wife of John Bean, 1838, aged 26. William Bean, 1844, aged 56 ; Mary his wife, 1847, aged 56. James Bate, 1855, aged 70. Joseph Boothroyd, 1847, aged 45 ; David his son, 1847, aged 18. Sarah wife of John Blyth of Heck, 1846, aged 31. Helen wifo of William Bradforth of Rockcliffe, 1723, aged 39 ; William Barker, brother of the said Helen, 1728, aged 39. Richard Bradley, 1781, aged 47 ; Jane his wife, 1817, aged 76. Richard Beachell of Balne, 1824, aged 72 ; Ann his wife, 1826, aged 76. Alice wife of William Briggs, 1817, aged 21. Elizabeth wife of George Berridge, 1841, aged 40. Jane wife of Thomas Bastow, 1764, aged 39. William Bellwood of Hensall, 1801, aged 60 ; Ann his wife, 1820, aged 84 ; Mary, their daughter, 1835, aged 47 ; Margaret their daughter, 1850, aged 64 ; Hannah their daughter, wife of

Thomas Boothroyd, 1852, aged 59. Betty Butterworth of Rawcliffe, daughter of Thomas Howdall, 1817, aged 28. Four children of John and Elizabeth Brewer of Snaith, died young, 1731-6. Thomas Brooks of Gowdall, 1843, aged 70 ; Alice his wife, 1856, aged 82. Mr. Philip Briant, 1815, aged 76 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1800, aged 60 ; Catherine their daughter, 1794, aged 16. Jane, wife of William Baxter of Whitton, 1804, aged 56. Catherine Binnington of Snaith, 1799, aged 45. Frickley, son of William and Mary Binnington of Heck, 1803, aged 11 days.

Hannah wife of Benjamin Campsall, senior, of Sykehouse, 1846, aged 49. Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Ann Campsill of Sykehouse, 1827, aged 20. Mr. Foster Clarke of Snaith, Surgeon, 1818, aged 39 ; Margaret his wife, 1828, aged 30. Mary Ann wife of William Cooke of Gowdall Broach, 1855, aged 45. William Cooke of Cowick, 1834, aged 72. Robinson Cooke of Greenland, 1809, aged 44. John Carr of Sikehouse, 1832, aged 74 ; Jane his wife, 1840, aged 79. William Carr of Balne, 1837, aged 55 ; Mary his daughter, 1840, aged 14. William Craven, 1819, aged 48 ; Mary his wife, 1832, aged 58. George Craven of Cowick, 1812, aged 74 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1787, aged 63. Thomas Clarkson of Cowick, 1826, aged 92 ; Mary his wife, 1784, aged 48. John Curtis, 1850, aged 75 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1839, aged 69. Jane wife of William Chambers of Balne, 1859, aged 58. Wade Cawthron of Pollington, 1810, aged 28. Thomas Cawthron of Pollington, 1819, aged 37 ; Hannah

his relict, 1833, aged 55. Benjamin Cawthron, 1807, aged 72 ; Sarah his wife, 1819, aged 77. John Croft, 17... , aged 79 ; Jane his wife, 1794, aged 79. Alice Anne, wife of George Cheesman of Selby, 1858, aged 29.

Alice mother of George Daniel of Snaith, 1845, aged 84. George Daniel, 1856, aged 94. Thomas Son of John Daniel of Pontefract, 1821, aged 23. Henry Denby of Greenland, 1853, aged 64. Richard Denby of Cowick, 1830, aged 49. Henry Denby of Cowick, 1831, aged 73 ; Sarah his wife, 1820, aged 61. Robert Denby, 1815, aged 25. Mr. John Denby of Armin Lodge, 1838, aged 52 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1822, aged 46 ; Susannah their daughter, 1832, aged 20. Robert Denby of Cowick, 1850, aged 88 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1831, aged 62. Peter Denby of Cowick, 1808, aged 63 ; Mary his wife, 1821, aged 72. John Dyson, 1792, aged 89 ; Jane his wife, 1756, aged 40. Ann Dyson, 1756, aged 72. Benjamin Dealtry of Rawcliffe, 1827, aged 64 ; Jenny his wife, 1835, aged 77. Ann Dunn, 1837, aged 63. William Dixon of Cowick, 1807, aged 72 ; Sarah his wife, 1810, aged 74. John Drewry, 1821, aged 50 ; Jane his wife, 1798, aged 39. William Drew of Rawcliffe, 1753, aged 69 ; Margaret his widow, 1763, aged 66. Thomas Doughty, of Cowick, 1767, aged 37. William Dobson, of Pollington, gentleman, 1834, aged 57. Thomas Davison, 1833, aged 80.

Grace and Sarah, daughters of Thomas and Anne Elliott, 18 . . .

William Fisher, 1859, aged 62. George Fisher, 1839. Elizabeth Fisher, 1843. John Fretwell, April 30, 1758, aged 60. Alice relict of John Fretwell, Esq., November 29th, 1822, aged 81. John Fretwell of Pollington, gentleman, September 25th, 1807, aged 79. Jane, daughter of John and Hannah Furnis, 1765, aged 24. John Furnis, 1766, aged 76. George Frank of Pollington, 1854, aged 76 ; Hannah his wife, 1853 aged 76. Elizabeth Faulkner, 1803, aged 47. Thomas, son of Joseph and Ann France of Cowick, 1842, aged 27. John Fowler of Hook, 1825, aged 62 ; Jane his wife, 1845, aged 87. John Frickley, 1784, aged 76 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1794, aged 79 ; John their son, 1797, aged 47 ; Thomas their son, 1765, aged 25 ; Hannah their daughter, 1774, aged 29. Aaron, son of Aaron and Alice Fish of Snaith, December 18th, 1860, aged 27.

John Goddard of Heck, 1839, aged 60 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1843, aged 60. Ann wife of John Graham, 1855, aged 37. William Graves of Heck, born 1799, died 1820 ; Mary his wife, 1851, aged 43. Jane Goodwin, 1836, aged 69. John Gibson, jun., 1732. Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Gibson, late Curate of Snaith, 1855, aged 70.

William Horncastle of Sikehouse, 1773, aged 68. Thomas Howdall, 1823, aged 38. Thomas Howdall, 1800, aged 46. William Holland, 1822, aged 66 ; Jane his wife, 1786, aged 31. William Howdall, 1820, aged 32 ; Ann his wife, 1814, aged 26. William Hanks, 1843, aged 69. Robert Harwood of Raw-

cliffe, gentleman, 1808, aged 58 ; Judith his wife, 1811, aged 50. Thomas Hartley, clock-maker, 1784, aged 64 ; Sarah his wife, 1802, aged 88. William Holland, 1804, aged 75 ; Ann his wife, 1815, aged 84. Mark Herring of Balne, 1825, aged 79 ; Mary, his wife, 1831, aged 79. William, son of Thomas and Ann Hepworth, of Heck, 1835, aged 4. Harriet, wife of Septimus Hallis, 1823, aged 26. Ann, wife of William Hartley of Gowdall, 1835, aged 46. Thomas Hopkinson, (parish clerk,) 1781, aged 79 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1756, aged 66. Captain William Hind, aged 30 ; Eleanor his wife, aged 26, daughter of Robert and Elenor Stephenson, wrecked in the ill-fated brig, the XL, from London, in the roads off Hartlepool in the county of Durham, on the morning of Thursday, February 23rd, 1843.

Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Jarvis of Sandhutton, near Thirsk, 1813, aged 23. John Jackson of Pollington, 1834, aged 35. William Henry, fourth son of John M. Joll, 1846, aged 4. Margaret Jackson, 1797, aged 80. Robert Jubb, 1772, aged 82. Hannah, wife of William Jowitt, daughter of Robert and Margaret Moore, January 15th, 1804, aged 44. Mary Ann Ibbetson, daughter of Thomas Brooks of Gowdall, 1837, aged 40.

Ann, daughter of William and Grace Kirby, 1763. Thomas Kirkness of Cowick, 1853, aged 60 ; William his son, 1833, aged 9. George Knaggs of Pollington, 1723, aged 71. William Killingbeck, 1852, aged 64 ; Hannah his wife, 1847, aged 54 ; Elizabeth his daughter, 1838, aged 13.

Robert Laverack of Rawcliffe, son of Robert and Ann Laverack, 1841, aged 52; Sarah, his wife, 1860, aged 72. Thomas Linton of Balne, 1835, aged 83; Elizabeth, his wife, 1840, aged 90. Mary Ann, wife of Jarvis Latham of Snaith, 1857, aged 31. Mary Latham of Selby, 1845, aged 56; Davison Latham, her son, 1826, aged 4. Samuel Latham, 18 . . , aged 31. Jarvis Latham of Snaith, 1826, aged 32. Alice, wife of Thomas Latham, Thomas Latham of Balne, 1808, aged 57; James Latham of Cowick, his son, 1812, aged 46. Sarah Latham, 1836, aged 17; William Latham, her father, 1840, aged 62. John Latham, 1804, aged 64; Sarah his wife, 1803, aged 63. Harriet, wife of William Lauton of Leeds, 1824, aged 22. Robert Leuty, 1850, aged 79; Sarah his wife, 1852, aged 73. Charles Langran, 1810, aged 43; Hannah his wife, 1837, aged 57. Jonathan Lamb of Goole, 1843, aged 29. William Lamb of Gowdall, 1855, aged 80; Mary his wife, 1854, aged 78. Thomas Leetham of Balne, 1731, aged 67; Thomas Leetham, his son, 1783, aged 55. Ann, wife of Thomas Leetham of Selby, 1815, aged 37.

John Motherby of Hensall, 1845, aged 78. William Milner of Balne, 1824, aged 68; Sarah his wife, 1819, aged 65. John Newby Mosley, 1840, aged 38. John Morley of Rawcliffe, 1722, aged 32. John, son of Thomas Mason of Cowick, 1730, aged 37; Alice, wife of Thomas Mason, 1740. James Moate, 1836, aged 41. Robert Meggitt of Rawcliffe, 1767, aged 51; Elizabeth his wife, 17 . . ; Robert Meggitt, their

son, 1779, aged 46 ; Ellen Meggitt, their daughter, 1774, aged 49. Robert Meggitt of Rawcliffe, 1751, aged 88 ; Jane his wife, 1715, aged 43 ; John, their son, 1780, aged 81 ; Mary his wife, 1745, aged 37. John Meggitt, 1821, aged 85 ; Betty his wife, 1768, aged 25 ; also Ann his wife, 1778, aged 35. Mr. Robert Moore of Snaith, agent to Lord Viscount Downe's family upwards of forty years, November 18th, 1795, aged 62 ; Margaret his wife, 29th July, 1800, aged 64 ; Robert Moore, his son, steward to the Viscount Downe for thirty years, January 2nd, 1825, aged 52 ; Ann his relict, July 11th, 1842, aged 81. Benjamin Makin of Hensall, 1846, aged 80 ; Ann his wife, 1830, aged 62. Elizabeth, wife of John Making, 1768, aged 66. John Moore of Balne, son of William Moore of Hatfield, 1778, aged 36 ; Jane his wife, 1797, aged 44. George Moore of Snaith, 1805, aged 67. William Moore, 1833, aged 24 ; George Moore, 1826, aged 18 ; sons of George and Mary Moore of Balne. Thomas Morley, officer of excise, 1815, aged 54. William Mitton, 1784, aged 67 ; Mary his wife, 1796, aged 78. Margaret, infant daughter of William and Mary Mitton, 1764. Henry Mitton, 1803, aged 52 ; Mary his wife, 1794, aged 31. Thomas and Frances Mitton, died young. Joseph Malingson, 1812, aged 34. William Moody, late of Rawclif, 1754, aged 33. Thomas Mitchell of Cowick, 1841, aged 73 ; Ann his wife, 185 . , aged 80.

Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Norwood, 1849, aged 19 ; John Norwood, her brother, 1855, aged 15.

Ann, daughter of Nathan and Mary Newby of Balncroft, 1851, aged 51. Nathan Newby of Balncroft, 1835, aged 70. Nathan Richard, son of William and Elizabeth Newby, 1841, aged 4 months. Priscilla, wife of John Norfolk of Pollington, 1853, aged 54. Samuel Nicholson, Esq., of Pontefract, May 16th, 1820, aged 81; Elizabeth his wife, 1806, aged 77. John Nightingale, 1851, aged 68.

Three sons of John and Susanna Otley: William, 1837, aged 13; Henry, 1851, aged 20; Joseph, 1844, aged 15. Richard Oxley of Gowdall, 1820, aged 66. Harriot, wife of Edward Oxenforth, lately of Carleton, 1833, aged 33. John Oxley of Cowick, 1808, aged 46. Charles Ogle of Rawcliffe Bridge, 1851, aged 21.

James Priestley of Cowick, 1766, aged 59. Christopher Priestley of Cowick, his son, 1841, aged 86; Mary his wife, 1846, aged 86; James his son, 1822, aged 23. William, son of John Priestley of Greenland, 1819, aged 33; Elizabeth his wife, 1821, aged 37. Elizabeth Petty, 1846, aged 54. William Pearson, 1771, aged 61. James Pears of Snaith, 1856, aged 63; Mary his wife, 1829, aged 36. Ann, wife of Thomas Perkins, daughter of Robert Moore, August 9th, 1824, aged 23. John Padgitt of Cowick, 1796, aged 74; Sarah his wife, 1802, aged 64. William Padgitt of Hook Moors, 1839, aged 68; Rebecca his wife, 1830, aged 56. John Padgitt of Rawcliffe, 1788. "Here lyeth the body of Mark Prince of Rocliff, who departed this life the thirteenth day of April, Anno que Domini 1696."

Mary, wife of John Root, 1850, aged 60. Thomas Ryley, 1806, aged 46 ; Mary his wife, 1839, aged 75. Henry Roberts, 1850, aged 24. Margaret, wife of William Robinson, sometime Sheriff of Kingston-upon-Hull, August 21st, 1727, aged 75. Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Rawcliffe, gentleman, February 15th, 1777, aged 84 ; Dorothy his wife, 22nd February, 1757, aged 68 ; Hannah, his daughter, 1727, aged 6 ; Charlotte, his daughter, 1727, aged six weeks. Thomas Rawson, senior, 1743, aged 60 ; Jane his wife, 1773, aged 90. Jane, wife of Thomas Rawson, junior, 1774, aged 51. Jervase Rawson, 1723. James, Isabel, and Jervis Rawson, died young. William Rudd, 1815, aged 81 ; Rachel his wife, 1778, aged 49. Henry Rock, of Hensall, June 13th, 1762, aged 58. John Routh, of Cowick, March 31st, 1813, aged 76 ; Ann his wife, October 13th, 1815, aged 76. John Rhodes, 1859, aged 67.

Henry Mitton Shearburn, 1826, aged 2 months. William Eadon Shearburn, grandson of Henry Mitton, 1819, aged 2. John Spencer, of Cowick, 1790, aged 79 ; Isabel his wife, 1792, aged 80. Mary, their daughter, 1805, aged 24. John Shutwell, 30 years groom to Lord Viscount Downe, 1818, aged 56 ; Mary his wife, 1846, aged 81. William Sharp, 1846, aged 44. John, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Sharp, 1814, aged 23. Henry Sumner, of Cowick, 1843, aged 26. John Sumner, 1808, aged 65 ; Susanna his wife, 1828, aged 81. William Henry Sumner, of Cowick, 1847, aged 60. Robert Sollitt, of Cowick, 1825, aged 61 ; Mary his

wife, 1816, aged 52. John Sollett, of Cowick, 1836, aged 76 ; Mary his wife, 1836, aged 78. Richard Stephenson, 1849, aged 76 ; Elenor his wife, 1847, aged 70. John, 1846, and Alice, 1855, children of William and Ann Stephenson, died young. Joseph Shillito, of Pollington, 1835, aged 74 ; Ann his wife, 1844, aged 73 ; Michael Shillito, of Stubbs-Walding, his son, 1834, aged 40 ; Mary Shillito, his daughter, 1847, aged 35. David Swift, 1822, aged 86 ; Sarah his wife, 1822, aged 84 ; William Swift, their son, 1811, aged 27. James Skelton, of Cowick, 1842, aged 70 ; Mary his widow, 1853, aged 77. William Sykes, of Turnbridge, 1835, aged 54 ; Elizabeth his wife, 18 . . John Smales, of Beadlam, near Helmsley Blackamoor, 1835, aged 70. Thomas Sidgewick, 1747, aged 41. Thomas Major Sykes, of Greenland, 1823, aged 56 ; James Sykes, his son, 1839, aged 39. Richard Sykes, of East Cowick, 1818, aged 81 ; Ann his wife, 1795, aged 58. Richard Sykes, of East Cowick, 1820, aged 44 ; Mary his wife, 1855, aged 73 ; Elizabeth his daughter, 1824, aged 19. Henry Sykes, 1767. John Sykes, of Pollington, 1850, aged 91 ; Mary his wife, 1852, aged 81. William Stennitt, of Rawcliffe, 1775, aged 23 ; Betty his wife, 1793, aged 29. Jeremiah Smith, gardener at Cowick Hall, 1799. aged 50 ; Mary, daughter Robert and Ann Shore, of Gool . . . , William Stones, Amelia his wife, 179 . . John Benjamin Shillito. . . .

James Thornton, 1850, aged 56 ; Mary his wife, 1837, aged 37. Thomas Thornton, of Cowick, 1827,

aged 74 ; Mary his wife, 1836, aged 75. William Taylor, of Sike-house, 1763, aged 54 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1743, aged 36. John Tate, of Cowick, 1833, aged 33. George Twigg, of Cowick, 1763, aged 66. William Twigg, 1780, aged 55 ; Ellen his wife, 1811, aged 74 ; Joseph, their son, 1809, aged 34. John Thompson, of Goole, 1847, aged 24. Henry Turner, of Cowick, 1844, aged 63 ; Mary his wife, 1843, aged 68. Ann, wife of John Thorpe, of Faxfleet, 1850, aged 28.

Mary Anne, wife of William Umpleby, 15th July, 1855, aged 55 ; Emma Sarah, their third daughter, 10th June, 1841, aged 10 ; Alice, their second daughter, 8th May, 1858, aged 29.

Ann, wife of William Wheeler, of Gowdall, 1837, aged 65 ; Elizabeth Wheeler, his daughter, 1844, aged 29. Sarah, wife of Thomas Wheeler, of Hensall, 1805, aged 58. John Ward, 1838, aged 37 ; Elizabeth his wife, 1835, aged 22. James Wheelhouse, Surgeon, 21st June, 1835, aged 39. Arthur Wheelhouse, 25th December, 1829, aged 14 days. Ann Wilkinson, of Fulford, near York, 1837, aged 43. John Watson, of Birdin House, 1808, aged 42. John Walker, 1833, aged 45 ; Ann his wife, 1845, aged 45. Mary Furnis, wife of T. W. Warwick, daughter of the late Robert and Ann Moore, November 19th, 1841, aged 46. John Woodhead, of Cowick, 1803, aged 65 ; Ann his wife, 1811, aged 63 ; Peter Woodhead, their son, 1821, aged 32. Ann, wife John Watson, of Rawcliff, 1763, aged 25. Ann Waterland, of Heck, 1828, aged 62.

Thomas Wade, of Pollington, gentleman, 1827, aged 88 ; Hannah his wife, 1820, aged 74. Hannah, wife of Thomas Ward, 1849, aged 72. An infant daughter of Charles and Sarah Weddal, of Selby, 1797. Hannah Watson, 1774, aged 29. Mary, wife of Robert Widdop, 1859, aged 24.

Mr. Richard Young, of Cowick, schoolmaster, 1829, aged 73. Sabina Young, his sister, 1845.

These inscriptions abundantly testify to the healthiness of the district ; and the great age its inhabitants attain. I add a table of longevity compiled from the Parish Register ; for the earlier portion of which we have to thank the accuracy of Dr. Bracken. From the year 1813, the age of each person buried was directed by Law to be registered ; but no provision was made for those particulars of parentage and condition, which the Clergy had been accustomed to insert, with a view to fix the identity of each person interred. There is no clue to the trade or profession of the deceased ; nothing to distinguish a bachelor from a married man, a spinster from a wife or widow. It is sad to compare the superficial information which the Law prescribes, with those valuable details inserted in the Register of the York Public Cemetery Company ; or those introduced into many of our Parish Registers, about the year 1770, by the Rev. William Dade, F.S.A., Rector of Barmston. It is satisfactory to observe the correspondency between the earlier and later years of this table, in spite of the rapid growth of the population.

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

Year.	No. Burials.	No. above 67.	United Age of Persons above 67.	Greatest Age.	Average Age of Persons above 67.	Year.	No. Burials.	No. above 67.	United Age of Persons above 67.	Greatest Age.	Average Age of Persons above 67.
1786	65	6	496	95	83	1824	59	12	917	93	76
1787	49	2	165	96	82	1825	67	15	1192	90	80
1788	50	7	521	85	79	1826	70	18	1442	92	80
1789	39	4	320	87	80	1827	56	17	1330	91	78
1790	57	6	468	85	78	1828	45	15	1140	90	76
1791	48	7	577	90	82	1829	56	14	1136	89	81
1792	49	4	327	89	82	1830	58	14	1091	88	78
1793	62	12	945	88	79	1831	66	15	1166	88	78
1794	41	8	628	83	78	1832	71	17	1338	90	78
1795	52	4	339	95	85	1833	54	10	788	89	79
1796	49	9	701	89	78	1834	60	8	617	86	77
1797	69	12	913	94	76	1835	64	22	1755	93	80
1798	58	9	715	89	79	1836	62	15	1137	86	76
1799	59	8	645	89	81	1837	80	18	1404	89	78
1800	52	12	839	90	81	1838	51	11	815	81	74
1801	68	7	549	87	78	1839	59	21	1647	86	80
1802	63	10	819	92	82	1840	52	18	1430	93	80
1803	58	8	650	93	81	1841	43	10	797	92	80
1804	63	8	590	86	79	1842	59	11	842	90	77
1805	52	9	731	89	81	1843	51	13	1014	92	78
1806	52	7	553	84	79	1844	52	14	1099	89	78
1807	52	14	1070	94	76	1845	61	17	1231	94	72
1808	70	9	704	86	78	1846	116	23	1754	84	76
1809	43	3	224	79	75	1847	60	15	1230	92	82
1810	51	5	373	79	75	1848	43	12	884	87	74
1811	50	9	680	87	77	1849	68	15	1160	87	77
1812	50	9	704	86	78	1850	70	18	1462	90	81
1813	43	9	714	89	79	1851	83	23	1783	88	78
1814	62	13	1049	87	80	1852	45	11	862	86	78
1815	61	22	1735	99	79	1853	70	17	1325	90	78
1816	52	11	872	92	79	1854	47	9	694	83	77
1817	48	8	590	80	79	1855	59	23	1751	85	76
1818	41	11	897	94	81	1856	32	10	796	94	79
1819	68	14	1109	92	79	1857	40	6	475	86	79
1820	74	19	1469	89	77	1858	32	8	624	91	78
1821	40	15	1187	94	79	1859	28	4	317	87	79
1822	40	8	617	97	77	1860	27	8	601	85	75
1823	49	14	1080	88	77						

The Benefactors must not pass unrecorded. Besides the boards of 1741, in the church, signed by William Gray and Thomas Fisher, churchwardens, there are some notices dated 1739, in one of the parish books, and a terrier dated 1st September, 1838, signed by William Hanks and William Latham, churchwardens. Lawton's *Collectio*, page 156, is also useful, as being compiled from the reports of the Charity Commissioners.

The gifts of Mr. Nicholas Waller, Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Mr. James Watt, and Mr. Robert Balland, have been detailed on pages 45, 46, 49, 59, 68, 116.

Martin Headley, (See above pages 138, 147) son of Charles Headley of Snaith, mercer and vintner, who was living in 1644, by Ann, daughter of Hugh Beverley of Rawcliffe, was baptized 14th November, 1622, and buried 12th April, 1687. He married at Wakefield, 11th March, 1651-2, Roger Dodsworth being the officiating minister, Sarah Smythson of Snaith, who was buried 3rd April, 1658. He appears as steward of the Manor Court of Snaith in 1654; and became mayor of Leeds in 1675, having married Rosamond, daughter of Sir Thomas Bland of Kippax, Knight, by Rosamond, daughter of Francis Neville of Chevet, Esq. (Thoresby's Leeds, p. 90. *Diary* I. 171-201. II. 422-423.) In his will, dated 14th January, 1686-7, and proved 24th April, 1687, he names his wife, Mary, who was brought from York, and buried near her husband, 24st May, 1689. He calls himself "of Hunslet Layne, in ye county of York. gentleman," and adds, "I give and bequeath unto Mr. Robert Todd,

present minister of Snath, and to all succeeding ministers there after him, the sum of twenty shillings yearly for ever, for to preach a sermon in the parish church of Snath, every Martinmas day for ever. Item. I give to ye clark of ye said parish church of Snath, and to all other succeeding clarks, the sum of five shillings yearly for ever, to do his service every Martinmas day. Item. I give to the poore of Snath and Cowick, who shall resort to heare divine service and the sermon preatched att Snath church, every Martinmas day, for ever, the sune of twenty shillings yearly, to be distributed on that day amongst those poore then appearinge att ye said church, by the minister and churchwardens of the said place." This payment is charged upon the Butt Lane close, formerly the property of Mrs. Wheelhouse, and now of Mrs. Shearburn, of Snaith.

John, first Lord Downe, gave a rent charge of £1. 13s. 4d.; and Lawton names Lord Downe's Cowick charity, £2. 10s. per annum. Mr. Thomas Johnson, late servant to the Lord Downe,—“like Master, like Man,”—(see above p. 149,) in 1732 gave by will £60, which was laid out in seven acres of land; said in 1739, to be situate at Carleton, and in 1741, to produce £3. yearly. I must rescue from oblivion a benefactress in humble life, who ought to have been noticed on page 219, of the second volume of Poulson's Holderness. Above the door of the school of Swine, in Holderness, is this inscription:—“This Roomestead was built with Monie left by a servant to the

Micklethwaits, named Ellen Dun, widow, deceased June ye 14, 1691, aged 70 years."

Lawton calls the poor land three roods ; which Thomas Brooks in 1739, rented at 9s. yearly ; and in 1741, produced 9s., though called four roods. In 1838, they produced 12s., and Sarah Dixon was tenant.

In 1739, Nathan Newby was tenant of lands in Sykehouse, surrendered to the use of the poor by one Brian Law, in the year 1678, in the Manor-court of Hatfield. I suppose this is the same estate which Lawton calls Hollings and Scadlock's gift ; the rent of 23 acres of land, two-thirds to the poor of Cowick, and one-third to the poor of Snaith. Mr. Thomas Hollings, "a good benefactor," was buried 13th March, 1683-4, and in 1741. is said to have given lands at Sykehouse, producing £9. a year. In 1838, William Ainley paid 19s. 6d., and William Hart £6. 18s. annual rent, for freehold lands in Sykehouse.

In 1838, Christopher Pocklington and Henry Eadon appear as tenants of freehold lands in Snaith, belonging to the poor, each paying £2. 6s. annual rent.

Lawton says, the Gowdall poor estate, consists of nine acres one rood of land, and two cottages. The precise quantities are thus set out ; 5 acres 3 roods 24 perches ; 2 acres 7 perches ; 2 roods 13 perches ; 1 acre 2 roods 13 perches ; in all 10 acres 17 perches, of which James Roberts and Thomas Turner were tenants in 1857, and paid a rent of £11. to the relieving officer of the Union. One Robert Read, (and a person of that name inherited from his father

a lease of Goldall Garth and Hirst Garth, and died in 1593,) is said by tradition to have given this land ; the profits of which were formerly expended in coals at Christmas.

I subjoin such particulars as have become known to me since going to press.

A D D E N D A .

Page 11. The Peculiar Courts were disabled by statute 3 George IV. cap. 75, sec. 14, from granting licences for marriage ; but the power taken away from them was left in abeyance, and not vested in the Bishop. See Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, ed. Tyrwhitt.

P. 15. Gathorne's presentment is dated 1608. The latest penance actually performed at Carleton, was returnable 13th October, 1791 : the latest at Armin, 8th September, 1792 : the latest at Snaith, 28th February, 1794.

P. 18. Joseph Johnson was licensed, 1st December, 1661, by the Commissary of the Peculiar, to teach school at Snaith. In 1662, the Archbishop licensed Thomas Bogg, John Webster, and John Bucke, parish clerk, to teach school ; and Josias Hallewell to practise surgery, at Snaith. In 1600 Robert Bawne, a lame man, was presented for teaching children in his house without license.

P. 19. See more of Dr. Nathaniel Johnstone, in Thoresby's Diary, I. 39, 151, 201. Correspondence I. 39, 66, 148, 155. I. 49, 375, 393.

P. 20. Thomas Holcote was, in 1667, curate of East Hardwick ; when Daniel Hatfield was vicar of Darrington.

P. 23. The parchment respecting the parish clerk's customary wages is a prohibition from the court of King's Bench, dated 20th December, 1759, addressed to the ecclesiastical court, in which Thomas Hopkinson, parish clerk, had obtained a verdict against John Frickley of Snaith, farmer. Frickley disputing the custom, the jurisdiction of the Court Christian ceased. It is hard that the parish clerk, after all the townships had concurred (in the year 1834,) in charging the rates with £10. a year, in lieu of this customary payment, should now receive only £5.

The following letters of the commissary prove how glad the Peculiars have been to claim "the parental assistance of the higher court, without whose aid their jurisdiction would have fallen into contempt." 1721-2, February 6th, Sr, Mr. Hall of Roccliffe hath returned Taylor's excommunication unpublish'd, and used affrontive terms after it was tender'd a second time in due form by the apparator : no doubt but expedients lie in such cases. February 15th, I shall be loath to censure a clergyman, (see p. 15,) and he will hold obstinate, yet our jurisdiction must be vindicated ; suppose Mr. Bark be prevail'd on to publish both : or, after Mr. Hall be cited, *that we remit the cause to ye prerogative.*"

A clerk pronounced excommunicate, if he presumed to officiate would be deposed : could not be presented to a benefice ; could not be a witness, an advocate, or a juror ; could not make a will, or be entitled to christian burial. (Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. II., p. 244.) William Ince, clerk, curate of Armin in 1633, was excommunicated 17th December, 1637, by the Archbishop, for celebrating clandestine marriages.

P. 26. William Davison was instituted vicar of Mapleton, 29th March, 1641 ; and Thomas Leake collated vicar of Bishop Burton, 8th May, 1730, by the Dean and Chapter of York. William Kennion was collated by the Dean of York, 24th May, 1662, to the vicarage of Kilham.

P. 32. Richard Vavisor, of Gowdall, 8th August, 1545, desires to be buried in the church of our Lady of Snayth, before St. James' altar. John Malber desires, 15th June, 1554, to be buried in the Lady Quere. In Lawton's Collectio, p. 157, 158, Carleton chapel is said to be dedicated to St. Mary, and Hook chapel to St John Baptist. William Browninge, by will 12th November, 1558, desires to be buried in the parish church of St. John Baptist of Carleton. Alice Gathorne, 25th August, 1560, and Richard Foster, 20th August, 1565, desire to be buried in the church of our blessed Lady at Hooke.

P. 34. The Archbishop's decree to his chancellor is dated from Cawood Castle, 4th December, 1409 ; witnesses, Alan de Newark, advocate of the court of York ; John Storthwayte, clerk, notary public, registrar to the

Archbishop; and John Cave, monk of Selby, who acted as proctor for abbot William and the convent at the visitation held in their chapter-house of Selby and became abbot in 1429. Nicholas Browne, clerk, promoted the suit.

P. 41. I learn from an *Inspeximus* of 29th July, 1546, that the site, tithes, and priory, were granted for 21 years, on 23rd February, 1540-1, 32 Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight, subject to a lease made by the Abbot and Convent of Selby, 30th December, 1538, to Thomas Grene of Barnby Don; James Yorke being then Prior of Snaith. Sir Ralph,—a celebrated statesman, whose “*Letters and Negotiations*” have long been before the world; and who had charge of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots,—obtained at the same time a grant of the site of Selby, which he alienated in 33 Henry the Eighth. (*Lawton’s Religious Houses of Yorkshire*, p. 35.) The Court of Augmentation confirmed this grant, 10th July, 1546, on condition that he should pay £8 yearly rent, and the wages of two parish priests and one chantry priest at Snaith. He granted a lease of the tithes and priory lands to Thomas Grene, and on the 20th May, 1550, sold the reversion to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle, Knight of the Garter, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and beheaded in 1553. On 24th May, 1550, the Earl sold to Sir Francis Jobson, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, the Cell, and Priory, and rectorial tithes of Snaith; Mowthorpe Grange, and Kirkby Grindalyth, part of the possessions of Malton

Abbey. Grene assigned his lease to Leonard Vavasour of Harewood, gentleman ; who in 1571, being then aged 43, deposed that he had sold over Sir Ralph Sadler's lease to Mr. Walter Jobson, who had purchased the reversion of Sir Francis Jobson. In Michaelmas Term, 1570, the Attorney General alleged that the windmill in Snaith, Prior Haggs, Freeman Haggs, a moor in English moors, &c., ought to be in the Queen's hands, as they were on 1st October, 1566.

I do not know how it happened that Nicholas Ricard obtained a grant of the Rectory and tithes of Snaith, 19th January, 1570-1 ; but the suit occasioned thereby was not terminated till 1608. (See p. 130.) Of the tithes of Swinfleet, parcel of the said Rectory, Ricard obtained possession ; but he was immediately called on to defend at law his claim to the Priory. A commission issued to Brian Stapleton and John Jenkyns, Esquires, 4th July, 1571 ; and on 20th September, witnesses were examined in behalf of Walter Jobson the elder and Walter Jobson the younger ; as appears by an exemplification dated 28th November, 1608. A decree in favour of Ricard was issued by the Court of Augmentation, 29th June, 1574 ; and on the 12th July, he had a fresh grant of the Rectory ; but this decree was pronounced void, and corruptly obtained, 15th February, 1580-1, by the Court of Chancery ; which on 8th May, 1581, issued an explanatory decree, confirming the Rectory to Walter Jobson. The premises claimed by Ricard against Jobson were, the tithe barn, the tithe salmon of Gowdall Garth, the

alterage of the chapel of Whitley, the tithe corn and hay of Snaith and Cowick, and the minute tithes of all the other townships, part of the Abbots' manor. From the Inventory of Nicholas Ricard, son of Oswald Ricard of Heck, 18th August, 1595, it appears he had corn in the tithe barne ; a lease of certain privy tithes in Marshland worth £12 ; a lease in reversion of the tithes of Heck, Hensall, Gowldall, and Bawne, valued £20. Boniface Ricard of Balne, another son of Oswald Ricard, had on 18th December, 1598, a lease of Whitley tythe, worth £13. 6s. 8d. In the 23rd of Elizabeth, 1580-1581, Jerman Stapleton, the Queen's Farmer of Goldwell Garth fishing, claimed the tithes of fish and of the garth against Nicholas Ricard, Farmer of the parsonage of Snaith. (Proceedings of Duchy Lancaster. temp. Eliz : p. 99.) Thomas Ricard of Morehill, in Cowick, gentleman, (whose daughter Elizabeth, baptized 17th July, 1580, wife of William Childers of Doncaster, had a son William, baptized at Snaith, 8th January, 1610-1,) had, at the time of his death, 6th February, 1609-10, a lease of the tithe hay of Goldall in reversion, worth 40s ; two leases of tithes in Whitgift ; and owed the King's Majesty £64. for rent of Goldall Garth fishing. In 1607, September 11th, Henry Dove of Newark, gentleman, and Ann his wife, release all suits respecting the Rectory of Snaith, to Nicholas Ricard. This must be either Nicholas Ricard of Pollington and Balncroft, baptized 30th December, 1563, buried intestate, 2nd December, 1616, leaving issue ; Or, Nicholas Ricard, gentleman,

of Balncroft and Snaith, who was buried intestate, 25th May, 1614, leaving issue by Patience, daughter of..... Griffin, Dean of Lincoln, (married 22nd May, 1597, buried 12th August, 1633,) a son Griffin ; Patience ; and Susan wife of Charles Jackson of Darrington. Charles Ricard of Heck, Esq., son of Oswald Ricard, by will of 29th April, proved 26th July, 1624, gave to his son Gervase, lands in Hensall, and tithe of hay and corn, worth £10 yearly ; to his grandchildren, Charles and Maleverey, the tithe corn of Hensall ; to his son Brian, the tithe corn and hay of Goldall ; to his wife Jane, and his son Gervase, the tythe corn of Heck ; also the tythe corn and Hay of Hensall, worth £20 yearly ; and the tythe corn and hay of Whitley, worth £25 a year, when the present lease had expired.

P. 44. Agnes Pullen, of Snaith, widow, 10th May, 1567, gives her son Thomas Rickard her lease of the Prior Hagges, which she had of Mr. Walter Jobson. In 1571, John Rickard, of Pollington, yeoman, aged 46, deposes that his father was tenant of prior hagges, under the priory of Snaith : and John Adam, of Bawne, aged 63, that prior haggs, and prior flatts were parcell of the said priory.

Walter Jobson, farmer of Blacktoft and Ellerker, was presented in 1600, for the decay of both those chancels. In 1607, Brantingham had no communion cup. On 10th October, 1587, Walter Jobson settled the priory of Snaith, then worth £100. a year, on his brother Michael Jobson, of London, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Yate, of Witney,

county Oxon. This Michael and Margaret Jobson, acknowledge, on the 8th January, 1608-9, that a fine lately had of the priory of Snaith, was to the sole use of the said Walter Jobson; who had a license to alienate it 1st of April, and sold it on the 3rd of May, 1609, (at which date Jane his wife was living,) to Nicholas Waller, the father, and Nicholas Waller, the son. It is now said to be worth £3,440. a year, (Crockford's Clerical Directory.) Margaret Jobson was living as a widow 11th February, 1632-3, having two sons, Michael, of London, and Walter, heir to his uncle. Walter Jobson, before selling to Waller, had, in 1604, granted a rent-charge of £60. a year, for three lives, to William Barker, D.D., secured upon all his lands; but had given bond in £3,000 to keep the priory of Snaith free from all contributions. Notwithstanding, his nephew and heir endeavoured to saddle this rent-charge upon the priory, and Dame Sarah Yarburgh was compelled to claim the protection of the Court of Chancery, which was granted 26th October, 1632, and confirmed by letters patent 11th February, 1632-3. The annuity was charged on lands in Brantingham, alleged worth £10. yearly, at the least; and upon Mowthorpe Grange, alleged worth £120. yearly.

P. 47. The feoffees for the minister, school, and almshouse, were, Edward Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., Sir Thomas Dawnay, Knt., Sir John Jackson, Knt., of Hickleton. It may be asked why, the improved value of the tithes was given to the minister, and a fixed

money-payment, which cannot improve, to the school and almshouse? I reply, *such was the design of the donor*. He gave the tithes to feoffees, in trust, for the use of himself, and his son Nicholas, for life, with remainder to the minister. He gave certain lands to the same feoffees, in trust, for the use of himself, then of Edmund and Sarah Yarburgh for life, with remainder to the heirs or *assigns* of the said Sarah for ever, so long as they should continue to pay the fixed stipends of £30. and £20.

P. 49. Nicholas Waller is a witness 13th November, 1549, to the will of John Boyer, of Braithwaite, in the parish of Bramwith, his brother-in-law, who gave his lands to his sister Jennet, names his sister Elizabeth Pristley, deceased, and Margaret, wife of Nicholas Waller. The will was proved 21st January, 1549-50, by Anthony Blacke, dean of Doncaster, at Doncaster,—“sub sigillo nostro decanat’ predict’, Teste, Roberto Ebor’ Archiepiscopo.”

An inscription to Nicholas Waren, grocer, born at Whitby, who died 10th April, 1614, aged 52; and of Ann Waller, a native of Cambridgeshire, wife of William Waad, privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth, existed in the church of St. James, on the wall, London, and are given in Stow’s Survey.

P. 54. In 1631, Mr. Wormley gave to the poor of Arksey 40s. yearly, on St. Thomas’ day.—Lawton’s Collectio, p. 172. Miller’s Doncaster.

P. 55. Francis Yarburgh did not live at Northampton, but at Northropp or Northope, in the county of

Lincoln, close to Kirton-in-Lindsey. By will dated 13th July, proved 29th October, 1595, he gave the parsonage of Northropp, (held under the Bishop at a yearly rent of £3. 6. 8d., and valued at £250,) to Robert Mounson, Gent., on condition that he paid £100. to his sister Mary Mounson, and £150. to his brother George Mounson. To his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Martin Gildon, he gave £10. To his son and heir Robert, half the plate, a dozen of Apostle's spoons, the child-bed stuff that was his mother's, and all the goods at Lincoln house, as given by his grandfather, John Farmerye, gentleman, and £400 when twenty-one. To his son Edmund, he gave a pair of borders, the best bed at Northropp, with the silk coverings, the wrought pillow-beares, and the needlework stools and ymbroidered chairs, being all of his mother's provision; half the plate, and £400 when twenty-one; also a ring with a death's head, given by Sir Christopher Wray, late Lord Chief Justice of England, his late uncle. He mentions his brother Lindley; his brothers Christopher Wray, and Leonard Wray, Henry Jenkinson, (perhaps husband of his sister Faith,) and Charles Yarburgh, of Willowby; and William Adams, his brother-in-law, whom he made guardian of his son Edmund; his kinsman Evers, William Wray, Esq., Edward Ascough, Esq., Sir George St. Paul, Knt., Thomas Grantham, Esq., and Nicholas Saunderson, Esq. "A lyke stone, with my coat engraven in brasse, with both my wyves in brasse, as also their cotes and *portreyture*, shall be fyxed and layd downe in Northroppe church, where

my said wyves and my mother is buried with dyvers of my children ; the charge also to be such as my father's is at Lincolne." It cost £2. 6s. 8d. The inscription to his father, who died 20th February, 1590-1, will be found on page 306 of Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.

His inventory was taken 11th August, 1595, was exhibited 3rd July, 1598, and finally passed the prerogative court of Canterbury, 21st June, 1602. It specifies the best chamber, inner chamber, yellow chamber, chamber over the pantrie, chamber over the kitchen, hall, dining parlour, little parlour, inner chamber, buttery, milk-house, and kitchen. He had 310 ounces of silver plate ; forty-five score of sheep ; books worth £3. ; money owing, £800. ; sum total of his effects, £1,868. 18s. 4d.

P. 65. For an account of Henry Layton's peculiar opinions, see Thoresby's correspondence, I. p. 183, 194.

P. 70. Mary, daughter of Colonel Blagge, wife of Adam Colclough, Esq., has a monument at St. Dunstons in the West, London. (*Collectanea Topographica* IV. p. 114.) Adam Colclough, of Gray's Inn, gentleman, joins in a bond with Sir Thomas Yarburgh, 29th June, 1700.

P. 73. The *Gentlemaus' Magazine* says Lady Wyville died 12th August, 1738 ; and the Additional MSS. (5723. f. 124.) in the British Museum, that Blagge Yarburgh was page to the Queen Consort.

P. 77. Amongst the few goods that Colonel James Yarburgh removed from Snaith Hall, were, a Dutch

cabinet, valued at £2., and a cabinet, valued at 5s., from the Indian room.

P 78. In 1861, Mrs. Yarburgh gave a silver flagon to the church of St. Lawrence, York, there being already a silver chalice, marked 1684. I think some misapprehension exists, as to the amount of church plate sent to the King, or stoled by the Roundheads, in the time of the great Rebellion. Much ancient plate was exchanged for new, about the year 1720, by order of the Archdeacons. I need only instance Kirk-Ella, Holme-on-the Wold, Sledmere, and Sigglesthorne, all in the East Riding of the County of York.

P. 80. Mr. Yarburgh is entitled to above eighty quarterings; among which are Atwell, Legbourne, Adripan, Billings, Teyes, Wormley, Waller, Blagge, Hesketh, Fitton, Thwenge, Banaster, Minshull, Lawrence, Washington, Strange, Halsall, Parr, Bold, Stanley, Harrington, Calverley, Drax, Fitz-John, Fitzwilliam, Bertram, Lloyd, Carte, Morewood, Stafford, and Greame.

In 1669, John Yarborow, gentleman, was living at Sandall Magna. Ralph Thoresby was shewn in April 1714, "some very fine Greek coins, collected at Smyrna, by Mr. Yarborough, late Chaplain to the (Levant) Company." *Diary* I. 205.

P. 82. An Archiepiscopal Visitation was held at Snaith, 10th December, 1637, when Mr. James Watt presided, as Surrogate of the Chancellor. Several businesses from the peculiar of Howden are entered in the Snaith Act Book of 1603.

P. 103. Elizabeth, sister of Sir Edward Plumpton, married John Ellis, Esq., of Rowle, in the parish of Kellington, hard by the parish of Snaith. Eastoft and Adingfleet are close to Luddington, Co. Lincoln, of which parish was Richard Plumpton, who in his will of 18th January, 1613, names his late father William Plumpton, of Plumpton, his mother Ann, his cousin Mr. Richard Plumpton, his old cousin John Plumpton, and gives to his brother William his messuage in Knaresbrough. Nicholas Stephenson, of Whitgift, gives to his brother John, by will 31st July, 1644, a close in Ousefleet, purchased of John Plumpton, Esq. Hampsthwaite, named on p. 111, was part of the Plumpton estate.

P. 107. Sir James Box, was Dean of Doncaster, 20th February, 1554-5.

P. 108. In 1571, Christopher Mangall, of Snaith, aged 48, deposes that the Prior had a seal for the probation of wills and testaments. Robert Belton, of Rawcliffe, gentleman, aged 56, said the Prior had a seal, for he hath seen leases that had been sealed therewith by the Prior ; who was called Prior Hartley.

P. 138. There is a chest of similar construction, but of a larger size, and earlier date, in the church of Shephall, in Hertfordshire.

P. 150. William Perkins, who died in 1777, was baptised at Doncaster, 4th July, 1722 ; being a younger son of Roger Perkins, Apothecary, who was Mayor in 1719, by Judith his wife ; and grandson of Roger Perkins, Apothecary and Alderman of Doncaster, buried 12th May, 1692.

P. 152. On the floor of the south aisle, in the doorway to the tower-stair, is the following:—"Here lyeth the body of Jane, wife of Robert Meggitt of Rawcliffe, who departed this life June ye 5th Anno Domini 17 . . aged 43 years. Here lyeth also the body of Mr. Robert Meggitt, who departed this life July ye 2nd, 1727."

CORRIGENDA.

Page 23, for "Daunsey" read Dawnay.

p. 43, for "Impropitor," read Impropiator.

p. 65, for "Cathoile," read Catholic.

Page 99, Mrs. Boynton was aunt, not "daughter," to Thomas Robinson, Esq.

p. 107, for "Ashton," read Aston.

p. 116, Mr. Bywater was buried 7th February. For "Dowgate," read Doongate, now Lowgate.

p. 152, dele "on," in Hudson's epitaph.

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